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VOL. VII NO. 100 MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1982 JAMAD AL-AWAL 13, 1402 A.H. SIXTEEN PAGES — TWO RIYALS

### Ending war with Iran

## Islamic panel briefs Iraq on peace terms

By a Staff writer

JEDDAH, March 7 — Details of a new peace formula which could end the Iraq-Iran war were presented Sunday to Iraqi officials by a delegation from the Islamic Goodwill Committee. Delegates returned here Sunday night and discussed the first leg of their journey and planned Monday to travel to Iran on the second leg of their peace shuttle.

The new peace formula, which was discussed in Riyadh with Saudi Arabian officials on Saturday, is said to rest mainly on a flexible framework for pan-Islamic that would provide a face-saving outlet for both sides of the conflict. It could involve the use of a peacekeeping force which would police the disputed Shatt Al-Arab estuary, a flashpoint of the war.

Official delegates of the Islamic Goodwill Committee included: Guinea, President

Sekou Tourre; Pakistan president Zia ul-Haq; Bangladesh President Abdul Sattar; Prime Minister of Turkey Bulent Ulusu and the Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti.

In addition to the five members of the delegation the committee also comprises the Prime Minister of Malaysia Dr. Mahathir Muhammad; Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat; and the foreign Ministers of Gambia and Senegal.

The official Iraqi news agency quoted President Saddam Hussein as telling the delegation that peace between his country and Iran had to be founded on "just and firm bases which have been frequently defined by Iraq" but it gave no details.

Iraq has been demanding full sovereignty over the Shatt Al-Arab waterway and the return of disputed border areas as the price of peace.

## King receives Abdou Diouf

RIYADH, March 7 (SPA) — President Abdou Diouf of Senegal arrived here Sunday on a three-day visit.

President Diouf was greeted on arrival by King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, Prince Abdullah, the second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Prince Sattam, the deputy governor of Riyadh and Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasil, minister of pilgrimage and endowments. President Diouf was accompanied by Foreign Minister Mustafa Niyas, Minister of Finance and Economy, Osman Seik, Minister of Planning and Cooperation, Mahmud Noreh and Presidential Adviser Mustafa Sessi. Later in the evening King Khaled gave a dinner in honor of the president and his party.

Crown Prince Fahd Sunday met PLO chairman Yasser Arafat who is also a member of the Islamic Goodwill Mission to settle the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

## GCC to mull progress

RIYADH, March 7 (SPA) — Bahrain's Foreign Minister Sheikh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al-Khalifa announced that the GCC ministerial council's regular session which opened here Sunday will review the achievements in cultural, economic and defense spheres since the second Gulf summit conference.

He hoped that the council will produce suitable results and resolutions which will be submitted to the upcoming summit conference. He said that the GCC is continuously proving its strength and usefulness, and the coming days will prove that it had been established on firm bases and is capable of developing and realizing the desired aspirations.

Khalifa said the council will debate the topics prepared by the GCC secretariat general.

Meanwhile, Rashed Abdullah, United Arab Emirates' minister of state for foreign



King Hussein of Jordan

### Hussein says

## Sinai pullout spells end of Camp David

WASHINGTON, March 7 (R) — Jordan's King Hussein said in an interview published Sunday that the Camp David Middle East peace process would be finished soon after Israel completed its withdrawal from the Sinai next month.

King Hussein also told U.S. News and World Report magazine he was interested in buying U.S. F-16 and F-5G jet fighters and air defense missiles. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger discussed weapon sales with the king during his visit to Jordan last month. The talks drew strong protests from Israel.

"I believe the end is in sight for Camp David with the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai," King Hussein said. "Israel now says that the occupied territories belong to Israel. The Arabs say the occupation must end and the people granted self-determination. I cannot see how these two positions can be reconciled."

King Hussein said he believed President Reagan wanted peace in the Middle East, but did not have a clear policy on the region.

The king said Jordan needed modern weapons because its air force was falling behind those of other Middle East states. He said Jordan bought mobile air-defense missiles from the Soviet Union because the United States would not sell it any.

"The F-16 is certainly an aircraft we are interested in. Maybe a mix of F-16s and F-5G's is something we might discuss. I am not prepared to go through a humiliating process to get these arms. But I am willing to put forward a very strong case, and I hope that Americans at all levels will recognize their national interests are served by our being friends," he said.

The United States has said no decision has been made on weapons sales to Jordan because Jordan has not made a formal request for arms. Any sales would need congressional approval.

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee, a group which supports Israel, said in a statement that the sale of F-16s to Jordan would threaten Israel and jeopardize U.S. military security if the jets fell into Soviet hands.

### By angry senators

## Quit Europe, U.S. urged

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AFP) — In response to what is seen as the jaggardness of other North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies to take a firmer line with the Soviet Union, a backlash has emerged in the Congress here in favor of withdrawing American forces from Europe.

Though by no means a preponderant trend, the current of feeling was bluntly voiced by Senator Ted Stevens (Republican: Alaska) when Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger presented the administration's \$258 billion budget for the coming year. "It's time to re-examine our commitment to Western Europe," Stevens declared in exasperation at the reluctance of some NATO allies to assume a fuller share of defense spending or to curtail trade operations with the Soviet Union in the two months since martial law was imposed on Poland. "It's our taxpayers' money that is supporting the defense capability for Western Europe," Stevens went on.

"Why should we support defense in that whole area if they (the Europeans) indicate they're perfectly willing to rely upon the Russians for 20 percent of their energy," he asked — an allusion to the natural-gas contracts that concerns in West Germany, France, and other Western European countries have signed with the Soviet Union.

Another factor aggravating the resentment has been public opposition in West Germany and other West European countries to deployment there late next year of 108 American Pershing-2 and 464 Cruise missiles under the NATO program to counterbalance the arsenal of more than 200 Soviet SS-20 missiles currently sited on West European targets.

Though himself among the most ardent champions of NATO in Congress, Sen. John Stennis (Democrat: Missouri) has acknowledged that it will be increasingly hard for Americans to agree to a standing force of 337,000 men being kept in Europe if the allies are unwilling to pull their weight in the matter of defense.

A leading defense expert in Congress, Democrat Representative for Wisconsin Les Aspin, indicated recently that "if we emerge from this exercise neither with nuclear modernization nor higher defense budgets in Europe, a proposal to withdraw our troops would go through Congress like prairie fire."

A similar warning came recently from Arthur Burns, the new U.S. ambassador to Bonn. "If the present trends continue, there may well be a growing sentiment in America to turn back upon itself and let Europe depend for its security and freedom upon its resources or upon Soviet goodwill," he said.

## Oil ministers strike informal deal to coordinate output cuts

DOHA, March 7 (R) — OPEC has decided to try to coordinate cuts in its oil production to defend current prices in a long-awaited response to the glut in the world market which it expects will ease in two or three months.

Key oil ministers struck an informal deal on these lines in talks here over the weekend after Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter, on Friday night said it was cutting its own output ceiling from 8.5 to 7.5 million barrels per day.

Ministers of nine of the 13 members of OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) then worked out the

essentials of an accord, to be clinched at an emergency OPEC conference which they scheduled for March 19 in Vienna.

The Iraqi minister, Tayeb Abdul-Karim, told reporters Sunday they took the new Saudi Arabian figure, then considered output cuts offered by others, and were able to fix a new ceiling for total OPEC output of 18.5 million barrels per day — down from about 20 million.

Ministers including Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and the benchmark price of \$34 for a barrel of Saudi Arabian light crude, on which all OPEC quotas are aligned, would not change until at least the end of the year.

Abdul-Karim said that oil companies are flooding the market from stocks at rate of four million barrels daily, pushing down demand for OPEC's oil, but "we give two to three months as the maximum for the international market to improve."

He ruled out price cuts by OPEC and said they could cut output further if the glut unexpectedly persisted. Some Western market experts think less oil is flowing from stocks than OPEC believes and wonder whether economies will emerge from recession fast enough to revive oil demand this summer.

Abdul-Karim said it had been impossible to contact Iran's oil minister, but Tehran had been allocated an output ceiling above its present production in OPEC's arithmetic.

He disclosed that Iraq's neighbor, Kuwait, had agreed to construction of a new pipeline from Iraq's southern fields to the Kuwaiti Gulf coast with a planned capacity of one million barrels daily.

He hoped construction of this and another pipeline, to carry one to 1.6 million barrels daily to the Saudi Arabian Red Sea coast. (Continued on page 3)

## Mystery cloud gathered by U-2 plane

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 7 (AP) — The pilot of a U-2 reconnaissance plane flew more than 16 kms high Saturday in a six-hour mission to gather traces of a mysterious stratospheric cloud that has been circling the earth, officials said.

The plane passed through the cloud over the Gulf of Mexico at heights of 50,000 and 60,000 feet, said John Millard, aircraft deployment manager for U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Scientists hope particle samples gathered during the flight will help determine the origin of the cloud, believed created by debris from an unnoticed volcanic eruption. The plane made passes at three different altitudes because the cloud is visible to the human eye and scientists were uncertain of its exact height, Millard said. Results are expected by mid-week.

Saturday's flight from a national guard field in Topeka was the only mission planned, but another is possible "if something developed when the experiment is analyzed," Millard said. The cloud could contain as much as one million tons of fine debris, according to Owen B. Toon, a scientist at the Ames Research Center.

Scientists speculate the cloud was caused by an unnoticed volcanic eruption in Asia or the Pacific. Less likely causes are an undetected nuclear blast or an exploding meteor, Toon said. The cloud, swirling the northern hemisphere in a belt, first was reported Jan. 23 by Japanese scientists.

"The only thing that's a little unusual (about the current cloud) is we're not quite sure where the volcanic was," Toon said. "This thing has got to be a little uninhabited part of the world. It was seen on satellite images... It probably was cloud-covered at the time."

## Laser beams seen to lighten pain

NEWARK, New Jersey, March 7 (AP) — Pain researchers say laser light beams may soon be used to ease physical pain in a version of the ancient oriental practice of acupuncture.

Dr. Wen-Sien Wu, director of the pain center at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, said "acupuncture" experiments have so far been performed only on animals and 12 human volunteers.

But at a demonstration here last week, Wu said he hoped clinical application of the technique would be available next year. Under the technique, the light from a low-power laser is aimed at a traditional acupuncture point. Wu says. Although he says he doesn't know how the light stimulates travels through the tissue, he says that the stimulus "confuses" the body's reaction to pain.

Rats given about four minutes of acupuncture show an increased tolerance to pain, he said. Photo-biosimulation, the technical name for the technique, causes no tissue damage and no sensation when applied to the skin, said Wu, who also is chairman of the anesthesiology department. He says his lasers are of a lower energy level than lasers used in surgery.

The "laser-puncture" experiments are part

of a search for techniques to ease intense and continuous pain that seem to defy conventional cures. The pain center opened last year.

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## Educational stages record progress

RIYADH, March 7 (SPA) — The number of schools of various stages, run by the Ministry of Education, rose to 7,325 with 42,784 classrooms in the current academic year. These also include adult education and literacy schools.

The schools cater for 879,071 students, 46,764 teachers, 8,992 administrative staff and 13,716 employees.

According to a statistics issued by the Statistical Data and Educational Documentation Center, the number was higher than that in the year preceding; the current year has an additional 401 schools, 2,215 classrooms, 39,587 students, 2,076 teachers and 371 administrative personnel.

The statistics dealt with each educational stage separately, starting with kindergartens which number three, with 16 classrooms and cater for 1,445 children. Primary schools now number 3,997, an increase of 214 schools over the last year. The number of classrooms stands now at 30,003 with 577,966 students, registering an increase of 1,865 classrooms and 28,021 students over the past year's number. An addition of 1,439 primary school teachers brought their number to 31,017.

There are now 1,063 intermediate schools, of which 112 are night schools, an increase of 95 schools to the number of such schools last year. An addition of 126 classrooms brought the new total to 6,061, with 149,416 students and 10,367 teachers. This shows an increase of 4,414 students and 332 teachers compared to last year's number.

The statistics reveal that the number of

secondary schools rose to 358, of which 59 are night schools and four on credit basis. This number shows an increase of 79 schools against last year's. Likewise, an addition of 223 classrooms brought the total forward to 2,320 with the increase of 6,084 students bringing the new total to 61,318 students. Secondary school teachers now number 3,322, an increase of 188 teachers than last year's figure.

As regards the teachers' training institutes and intermediate colleges, there are now 69 such institutes, 11 more than the ones existing last year. An addition of 252 classrooms brought the new total to 500, with 10,757 students which also records an increase of 660 students as compared to the last year. An addition of 128 teachers turned their new figure to 1,237.

In total, there are now nine intermediate

colleges; four science and mathematics centers; an English language course; a technical and physical education institute; two centers for supplementary studies; 28 teachers' training institutes for the primary stage; and five secondary schools for the memorization of the Holy Quran.

Special education institutes now number 27, with an increase of two schools over the last year's number. These institutes now have 328 classrooms and 2,196 students. An addition of 19 teachers brought the new total to 843.

Special education institutes comprise 10 schools for the blind, an equal number for the deaf and seven institutes for intellectual education.

According to the statistics, the adult education and literacy schools now number 1,808, with 3,526 classrooms and 76,073 students.

## 3 agricultural projects licensed

RIYADH, March 7 (SPA) — Licenses for three poultry and animal husbandry projects with a combined cost of SR33.9 million were approved Sunday by Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh.

The first project, to be located in Sudair area, will be built at a cost of SR11 million and produce 27.5 million eggs per annum. The second, also a poultry farm, will be built in Sajer area with a productive capacity of 21 million eggs annually. It will cost SR10 million.

The third project specializes in raising and fattening goats. To be established in the Sar area, the project will cost SR12.8 million and produce 3,000 head of sheep annually.

The three projects are part of a series approved for financing by the Agricultural Bank.

Meanwhile, Dr. Al-Sheikh also approved Sunday the awarding of three water contracts in various parts of the country. The projects' overall cost amounts to SR14.9 million.

The first contract, valued at SR4 million, involves a water project for Jeddah and Fakhman, in Qunfudah area, and Rimaifa in Yamnam area. The project is expected to be completed within eight months. The second contract provides for implementing two water projects for Tuwai and Suwayr in Jof area at a total cost of SR6.2 million. Work on the two projects is scheduled for completion within 15 months. The last contract involves two projects in Sakran and Jafen in Sar area at a cost of SR4.5 million. They will be completed within 15 months.

The projects involve tanks, reservoirs, main pipelines and house connections for drinking water.

## Labor meeting begins

BAGHDAD, March 7 (SPA) — The tenth session of the Arab Labor Conference, opened here Sunday with Saudi Arabia and 20 other Arab countries participating. During the 11-day conference, delegates will discuss, wages, administration, the social effects of labor migration and movement among Arab countries, vocational training, and social services.

The conferences also will discuss social insurance for Palestinian workers, the social dimensions of joint Arab action, the establishment of an Arab-Islamic Professional Safety Institute, the creation of an Arab Professional Safety Institute, the setting up of an Arab Vocational and Teachers Training Institute, and other topics.

## Microwave pact for Sanaa to be finalized shortly

SANAA, March 7 (SPA) — An agreement is to be drawn up this month for the implementation of a microwave project in North Yemen which will be financed by Saudi Arabia. The project will link Hodeida, Taiz, Makha, Sanaa and other nearby towns, it was announced here Sunday.

The \$3.5 million project is part of schemes to be implemented in North Yemen through the Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council within a period of 18 months.

Meanwhile, an agreement will be signed in Riyadh, Adeo, Djibouti and Mogadisho on March 16, for the implementation of a regional Arab project that will link Saudi Arabia, North and South Yemen, Djibouti and Somalia through a microwave network.

The project will cover all telecommunications contacts and direct television relay among the participating nations through a special channel. Work is expected to begin soon on the project which costs \$15 million, in addition to the local financing by each state to cover local installations. Meanwhile, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development will bear the share of all participating states, except Saudi Arabia. The project is expected to be ready in early 1984.

## Phone culprits to be combated

JEDDAH, March 7 — Saudi Telephone has begun a new drive against illegal and malicious telephone calls through posters designed to increase public awareness of the consequences of such acts. The posters are to be placed in telephone offices Kingdom-wide, statement by the department said Sunday.

The department warned in its statement that its modern equipment is capable of tracing any illegal or malicious call. It works in close cooperation with the police department in dealing with culprits, it said. The department urged the public to report abusers of telephone sets.

The posters will point out that the use of another subscriber's telephone line to place a call is a serious offense. The ministry of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones and Saudi telephone will use every means to combat the illegal use of another subscriber's line, the placing of malicious or threatening calls, the posters will warn.

By Prince Sattam

## Tree planting week launched

RIYADH, March 7 (SPA) — An afforestation week began here Sunday when Deputy Riyadh Governor Prince Sattam planted the first sapling. The tree was planted at a ceremony held in the capital's Malaz Stadium.

Prince Sattam reiterated the importance of trees in cities saying that they have nutritional and aesthetic values. He thanked all participants in the afforestation week and urged the public to pay more attention to greenery and their general benefits.

Riyadh Mayor Abdullah Al-Nuaim also highlighted the importance of trees, especially in some cities of the Kingdom where vegetation is scarce. Trees give a beautiful look to cities, he said. He reviewed the municipality's projects for public gardens and said that some date palm farmers have been allocated in Riyadh's surroundings for establishing parks.

Muhammad Ali Makki, agriculture undersecretary, Abdul Aziz Al-Thumayn, Riyadh education director, and Abdul Aziz Al-Zamil, Riyadh municipality's agriculture department director, addressed the audience.

## Anti-narcotics training concluded

RIYADH, March 7 (SPA) — The fourth training course to combat smuggling and distribution of narcotics ended here Sunday with stress on polishing the capabilities of concerned personnel in achieving the noble objectives.

The course was organized by the Arab Center for Security Studies and Training and lasted 21 days. Participants included personnel from frontier zone airports, seaports

customs departments and anti-narcotics departments in Morocco, Jordan, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait and Oman, in addition to Saudi Arabia.

An awards ceremony was organized on the occasion, attended by Dr. Farouq Murad, chairman of the center, and a number of officials. Proficiency certificates were awarded during the ceremony.

## Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Monday						
Fajr (Dawn)	5:11	5:13	4:45	4:32	4:56	5:27
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:32	12:33	12:04	11:51	12:15	12:45
Asr (Afternoon)	3:55	3:55	3:27	3:13	3:38	4:07
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:29	6:28	5:59	5:46	6:10	6:39
Isha (Night)	7:59	7:58	7:29	7:16	7:40	8:09

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- 6-Titan, Hobbie, & Pullman Flatbed Trailers
- 5-Pipe Dolly Trailers

### LOCATION

The site of the auction is at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, north of the Ramada Hotel on the Dammam highway.

### TERMS

The sale will be held in Arabic using Saudi Arabian Riyal valuations. Interpreters will be available to assist buyers. All sales will be to the highest bidder. Payment shall be in Saudi Arabian Riyals or United States Dollars at the conversion rates specified by Aramco on the date of the sale. Acceptable forms of payment are cash and/or certified checks. Payment by a company or personal check must be accompanied by proof of identity and an irrevocable letter of credit or bank guarantee acceptable to the auctioneer. All negotiable instruments including irrevocable letters of credit or bank guarantee shall be written in Arabic and English. Each bidder will be required to make a 20% deposit after each bid award and will be required to make 100% payment the last day of sale. If the successful bidder pays the bid deposit but does not subsequently complete the transaction by making full payment and executing the required sales documents, the item will be re-offered for sale and the bid deposit will be forfeited by the bidder. Detailed terms covering the auction may be obtained by contacting the office. Any changes will be covered by auctioneer on date of sale.

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## Assad blames U.S. for rioting in Hama

LONDON, March 7 (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Assad was quoted Sunday as saying last month's anti-government uprising by the Muslim Brotherhood in the northwest city of Hama was an "American intelligence operation."

The London weekly *The Observer* quoted him assaying in an interview, "I have proof of U.S. involvement. It is of three sorts:

"Some of the criminals have confessed their contacts with U.S. agents. Second at Hama we confiscated advanced...equipment of American origin which could have reached the criminals only with U.S. approval and through the channel of U.S. agents."

"Third, it was the State Department — in obvious collusion with the Muslim Brotherhood groups abroad — which first broke the news of the Hama fighting."

The fighting in Hama, in which rebels from

the Muslim Brotherhood battled government troops for three weeks before being crushed by government forces was Syria's worst internal strife in nearly 12 years of rule by Assad's Baath Party. The battles, which began Feb. 2, were first disclosed in the west Feb. 10 by the U.S. State Department and by a spokesman in Bonn, West Germany.

"I have no doubt that this was an American intelligence operation," Assad was quoted as telling the newspaper.

It said Assad believes the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan was trying to overthrow him because of his opposition to the Camp David peace accords between Egypt and Israel. "The United States and its agents in the area thought they could make Syria kneel to Israel's will," he was quoted as saying.

## Reports on torture camps unfounded, Pakistan says

ISLAMABAD, March 7 (R) — The Pakistani government has dismissed an accusation by a leading politician that there were torture camps in the country.

A government spokesman was quoted by the state-controlled Associated Press of Pakistan news agency as saying the reports were "totally baseless and mischievous." The military authorities and police are continuing a 10-day-old crackdown against alleged criminals and anti-social elements.

The government statement followed allegations by the president of the banned Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan Party, Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, who cited two places as torture camps for detainees. The party leader told a meeting last Wednesday at Rawalpindi that the detainees were being tortured at Shahi Fort in Lahore, capital of the Punjab province, and at a paramilitary rangers camp in Karachi.

He also accused the authorities of arresting more than 10,000 people, mostly political workers, during the crackdown. The spokesman Saturday said the figures of arrested persons appearing in a section of the press were highly exaggerated and misleading.

No exact figures of those arrested in the crackdown have been given since President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq put the official count at 2,132 a week ago. But figures released by local authorities put the total at about 3,000, most of them from Sind, the

home province of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Officials in Karachi said Sunday 158 more persons were arrested in Sind in the past two days. They included "proclaimed offenders," "anti-social elements" and military deserters. "Anti-social elements" is the name given by the authorities to members of the clandestine AI-Zulfikar organization which wants to overthrow the government.

The martial law administrator of Karachi said Friday there were 3,000 "proclaimed offenders" in the city. Officials in Dera Ismail Khan, administrative division of the North-West Frontier bordering Afghanistan, said Saturday the authorities there had arrested 67 persons in the past week.

Meanwhile, in London, the Sunday Times newspaper said thousands of tribesmen trained by Soviets in Afghanistan are preparing to stir up an independence struggle in Pakistan's Baluchistan province.

Some 6,000 to 8,000 Baluchi tribesmen, trained and equipped with modern weapons, plan to strike this summer. The British newspaper said quoting reports from Kabul and Kandahar, Afghanistan's southernmost city. "The Soviet Union has long sought an effective riposte to the wide-ranging Afghan Mujaheddin resistance group, who are supported with both money and arms by the West and Pakistan," the Times said.

## Sudan ridicules Libya threat

LONDON, March 7 (R) — An official source in Khartoum has ridiculed a Libyan threat against Sudan's government, the Sudanese news agency Suna, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, reported.

Suna asked the source to comment on an anti-Sudanese speech which Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi made at a rally in Tripoli Friday. Col. Qaddafi had said his country might feel bound to intervene in Sudan if other countries took action to support the government in Khartoum.

Suna quoted an official Khartoum comment on the speech as saying: "Qaddafi's threat will only draw ridicule from us. Qad-

dafi threatens Sudan with military intervention. But we are certain that our people... will teach Qaddafi, who is guarded by Cubans and East Germans, an unforgettable lesson."

Suna quoted the official Khartoum source as adding: "We are certain that the Libyan people themselves will punish him for his crimes and massacres against Libyans at home and abroad and for squandering the people's wealth on the terrorists who protect him."

Antagonism between Libya and Sudan boiled over late last year because of Libya's role in Chad, where Libyan troops intervened on the side of the country's president in a long-running civil war.

## Mengistu welcomes Congo official

ADDIS ABABA, March 7 (R) — Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam Saturday received visiting Congolese Foreign Minister Pierre Nze at his Asmara palace — dispelling claims by Eritrean fighters that he was wounded in Eritrea earlier this week.

The Congolese minister came to Ethiopia last week to attend the organization of African Unity ministerial council in Addis Ababa. He stayed on for talks on strengthening relations between the two countries, officials said. During Saturday's meeting, in

Asmara, Nze presented a message from Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

An official of the Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) Saturday described the Eritrean claims as a sign of desperation.

A recent Ethiopian television commentary said there were no rebel groups near Asmara. Those remaining in other areas were being pursued by the second liberation army through mountainous country near the Sudan border.

## Mitterrand said angry with Israel's obduracy

PEKING, March 7 (AFP) — The official New China News Agency (NCNA) reported Sunday that French President Francois Mitterrand's trip to Israel this month "has only courted the dissatisfaction of both Israel and the Arab world instead of contributing to a peaceful Middle East settlement."

In a Paris-dated story, NCNA said Mitterrand had irritated the Arabs and run into Israeli "inflexibility" on the question of a Middle East settlement. The French president set out with the intention of softening the Israeli position on the Palestinian problem and taking advantage of France's "good relations" with the Zionist state and the Arab world "to promote reconciliation" between the two.

"But the Israeli authorities stuck to their stand of aggression and expansion, and did not try to make any compromise," the Paris correspondent said, adding that Mitterrand

had returned home "angry with Israel's obduracy."

In recent years, Peking has repeatedly criticized Israel's "aggressive" policies in the Middle East and has pressed for a solution which would give the Palestinians the right to create a state of their own. Peking was among those which last year supported the Saudi Arabian Middle East peace plan.

## Former Pakistani governor shot dead

ISLAMABAD, March 7 (AP) — Arbab Sikander Khan Khali, former governor of the Northwest Frontier Province (state) of Pakistan, was shot dead Sunday morning at Peshawar, 160 kms northwest of here, members of his family said.

Khali, 67, served as governor of the province, which borders Afghanistan, for a short period in 1973.

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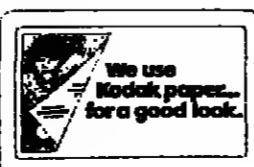
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## Israelis threaten reprisals in W. Bank

TEL AVIV, March 7 (Agencies) — Tensions were high on the West Bank Sunday as refugees and students demonstrated against the two-week-old Israeli decision to close down Bir-Zeit University.

City officials called for a general strike in Nablus Monday, where two high school students were injured in Israeli gunfire Saturday. Nablus Mayor Bassam Shakaa, quoted by Palestinian sources, said Israeli officials had threatened "to take reprisals" if the general strike took place Monday as scheduled.

Demonstrations were reported Sunday at the El Hamri refugee camp and on the campus at Nablus' Al Najjar University, while Israeli security forces hurled tear gas grenades in El Bireh to disperse demonstrating pupils from a local girls' high school.

Meanwhile, demonstrators blocked several roads in occupied West Bank Sunday to protest the army's eviction of illegal squatters from Sinai settlements, a military spokesman said.

The protesters put up make-shift road blocks of cars and tractors on roads leading from Nablus, the West Bank's largest town, to the villages of Tulkharm and Qalqilya. The two roads connect Israel with the West Bank.

## Nigeria hints at pullout of force from Chad

NAIROBI, March 7 (AP) — Nigeria will seriously consider pulling its peacekeeping troops out of Chad if there is no progress toward a political settlement of the lengthy civil war there by June 30, Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu said Sunday.

In an interview before departing for Lagos, Audu said the Nigerian Senate gave the peacekeeping troops a six-month mandate which expires June 15. "If there is no political progress, we will find it difficult to convince our senate to extend the mandate," he said. "If there is no political progress by June 30, then the threat of pulling out becomes serious."

Nigerian troops provide the backbone of the 3,500-man peacekeeping force, which was sent to Chad last December after Libyan troops which had been in the country for a year pulled out. Zaire and Senegal have also contributed troops to the OAU force, which is commanded by Nigerian Gen. G.O. Ejiga.

Chadian President Goukouni Oueddi has rejected an OAU peace plan adopted last month, which called for negotiations with his chief rival, former Defense Minister Hissene Habre, elections by June 11 and a final pull-out of the OAU peacekeeping force June 30.

## BRIEFS

KUALA LUMPUR, (AP) — Malaysia will soon open an embassy in one of the Gulf states, Prime Minister Mahathir Muhammad told reporters Sunday. But Malaysia has not decided in which country the embassy would be based. The prime minister made the announcement after his return from a tour of Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain. Malaysia's ambassador to Kuwait Kuwait now is concurrently accredited to the Gulf states.

TEL AVIV, (R) — Israel and France will hold talks in Paris next month to discuss the possible sale of a French nuclear reactor to the Zionist state, an Israeli government official said Sunday. The negotiations, which will also cover arms sales, will be held by a joint economic commission which has not met since relations between the two countries deteriorated in 1967. The official said the commission would meet April 29 and 30 and that Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir would visit France in April or May.

NEW YORK, March 7 (R) — The New York Times, quoting Western intelligence sources, said Sunday the United States was secretly aiding exiled Iranian paramilitary and political groups and was beaming radio propaganda into Iran.

KUWAIT, (R) — A Kuwaiti government spokesman Sunday described last week's visit to Israel by French President Francois Mitterrand as negative and said it had made no new contribution to a Middle East peace settlement. He said that historical facts and injustice inflicted on the Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories were ignored during the three-day visit.

ASMARA, (AFP) — Ethiopia is prepared to heal the breach in its relations with France provided the socialist government there respects the charter principles of the United Nations, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle Giorgis said here Sunday.

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## Klibi begins visit to Belgium today

BRUSSELS, March 7 (AFP) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi starts a three-day visit here Monday, divided equally between talks with the Belgian government and top European Economic Community (EEC) officials.

Klibi will meet Prime Minister Wilfried Martens for talks on the Middle East. He will later meet Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, current chairman of the EEC, with whom he is expected to discuss the community's relations with the Arab world, particularly in the light of French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Israel last week.

Also on Klibi's agenda are meetings with Gaston Thorn, chairman of the European Commission and Edgar Pisani, the community's commissioner for development and cooperation. Klibi will also meet King Baudouin during his stay.

## Turkish unionists' trial won't affect labor rights

ISTANBUL, March 7 (AFP) — The trial of 52 leaders of the left-wing Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) will not endanger workers' rights in Turkey, Istanbul's chief military prosecutor Col. Suleyman Takkeci said here Sunday.

Col. Takkeci, who is presenting the military case against the DISK leaders, said the 52 men on the trial for their lives were not charged for their union activities, but for "attempting to destroy the state and set up a Marxist-Leninist regime."

"Labor rights are protected by law," he continued. "But it would have been dangerous to allow thousands of workers to be maneuvered by union leaders who had illegal political ideologies."

## UAE, Tunisia agree to work for success of Fez summit

ABU DHABI, March 7 (WAM) — The United Arab Emirates and Tunisia agreed Sunday to take steps to unify Arab ranks, coordinate and consult each other and ensure the success of the forthcoming Fez summit conference.

Rashid Abdullah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, said the discussions between the UAE, President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan and the Tunisian team led by Prime Minister Muhammad Mazali also dealt with the Arab situation, with special emphasis on recent developments on the Palestinian issue and existing bilateral relations. He also said agreement was reached for the UAE contribution in joint investment projects in Tunisia.

The talks were held at the Al Mushrif Palace. The meeting was a continuation of talks held Saturday on means of promoting

cooperation between the two countries and joint Arab action.

The UAE delegation was led by Sheikh Hamdan Bin Muhammad deputy premier and comprised Sheikh Ahmad bin Hamad, minister of information and culture, Saeed Salman, minister of education and youth and head of the mission of honour, Saeed Ghobash, minister of planning, Rashid Abdullah, minister of state for foreign affairs, Nasser Al Nuweis, executive director of Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development and Hamad Al Makami, UAE ambassador in Tunisia.

The Tunisian side was led by Muhammad Mazali and comprised Mansour Mualla, minister of planning and finance, Bishir Bin Salma, minister of cultural affairs and Mohsin Al Firini, Tunisian ambassador to the UAE.

## Khomeini receives soccer players

BEIRUT, March 7 (AP) — In an effort to thwart rumors reporting he is seriously sick, Ayatollah Khomeini Sunday accepted a group of Iran soccer players to his north Tehran residence and urged them to work for the revolution, Tehran radio reported.

Sounding fit and jovial, Khomeini, who has a history of heart troubles, told the soccer players, "I am not a sportsman, but I like sportspeople." The state-owned radio broadcast a tape of Khomeini's speech to the athletes during its midday news bulletin, monitored here. Khomeini's voice sounded stable and energetic.

The London daily, The Times, Saturday speculated Khomeini was either dead or seriously ill. It said the Iranian leader had not made a public appearance for several weeks.

Rumors about Khomeini's health started last month when his office announced Kho-

meini's meetings were canceled for two weeks. This coincided with reports from Tehran which spoke of the formation of a leadership council to replace Khomeini when he dies. Tehran radio, which normally broadcasts Khomeini's speeches at the end of the news bulletins, is now playing the tapes at the beginning of the newscasts in an attempt to give the speeches prominence and to halt the rumors about Khomeini's health.

In another development, Ayatollah Hosein Ali Montazeri accused Iran's main opposition group of working in the line and for the benefit of the United States. He did not elaborate. Montazeri, a favorite among radicals, to replace Khomeini when the Ayatollah dies, said, "These people (guerrillas) have risen against the Islamic republic. Therefore, they have to be punished according to Islamic laws."

## Russia trains officers of Afghan Army

PARIS, March 7 (AFP) — Afghan Army officers are undergoing advanced training in the Soviet Union, the Afghan news agency Bakhtar, monitored here, reported Sunday.

The report said "several" Afghan officers had been decorated by Afghan Defense Minister Gen. Muhammad Raafi at a ceremony in Moscow "for their exploits in carrying out their patriotic duty." Gen. Raafi, a member of the political bureau of the ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party, reportedly congratulated the officers on defending the "achievements of the April (1978) revolution."

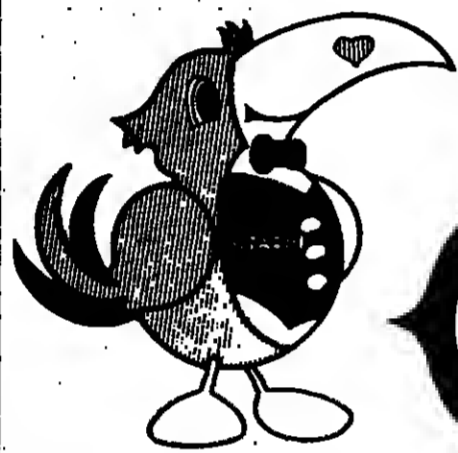
Bakhtar said the Afghan ambassador in Moscow, Habib Mangal, and several more officers "belonging to the Afghan armed forces" were present during the ceremony.

## Zayed, Veliotos discuss Mideast

ABU DHABI, March 7 (WAM) — Nicholas Veliotos, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, left Sunday for Muscat following a two-day visit to the UAE as part of his Gulf tour.

The American official Saturday called on UAE President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan on bilateral relations, Gulf Arab developments and the continuation of Israeli aggression against the Arabs.

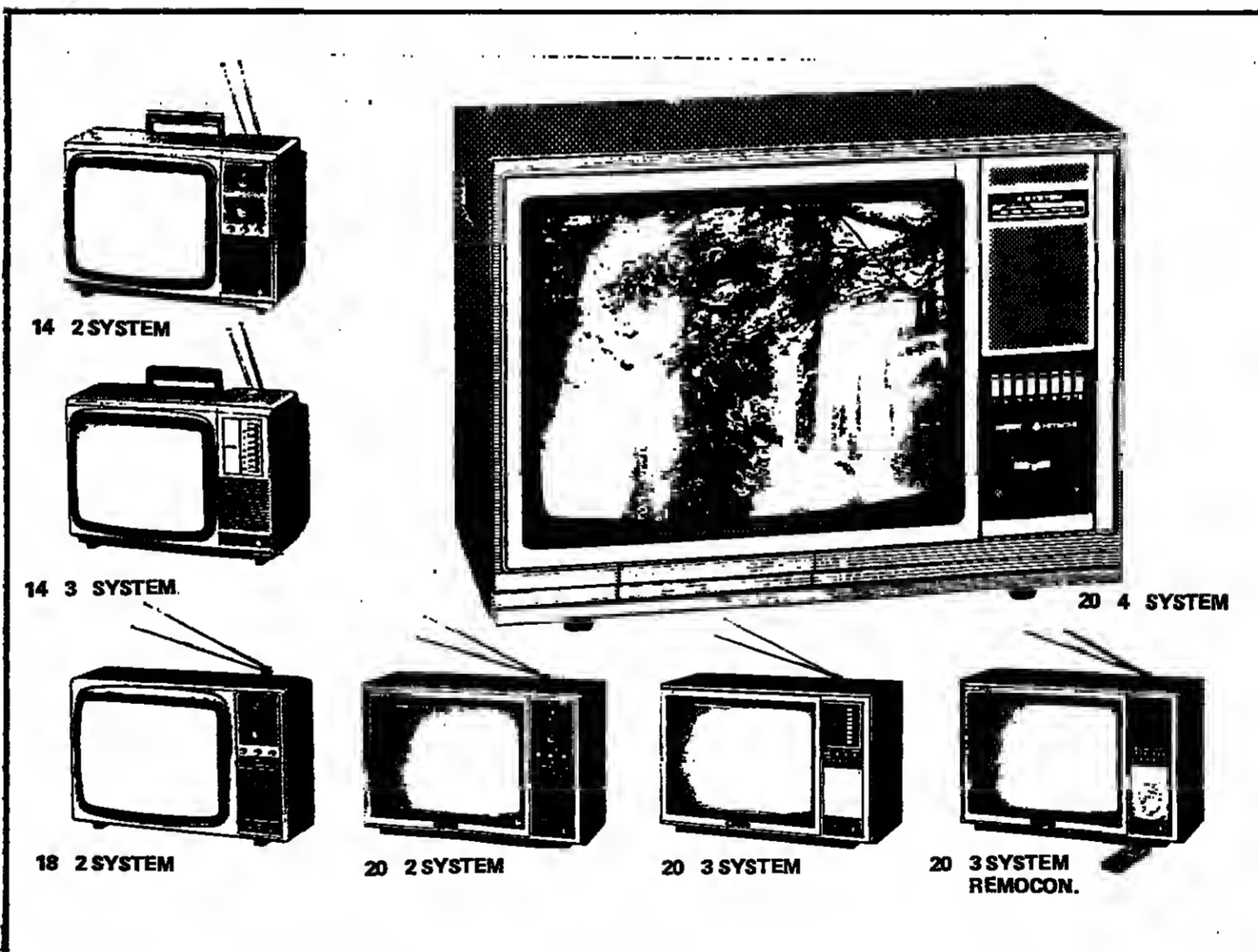
Sheikh Zayed told Veliotos that the Palestinian cause was of central concern to the Arabs and that America should initiate moves to bring about a comprehensive solution to the problem as soon as possible saying that any delay in solving this issue would cause instability in the region.



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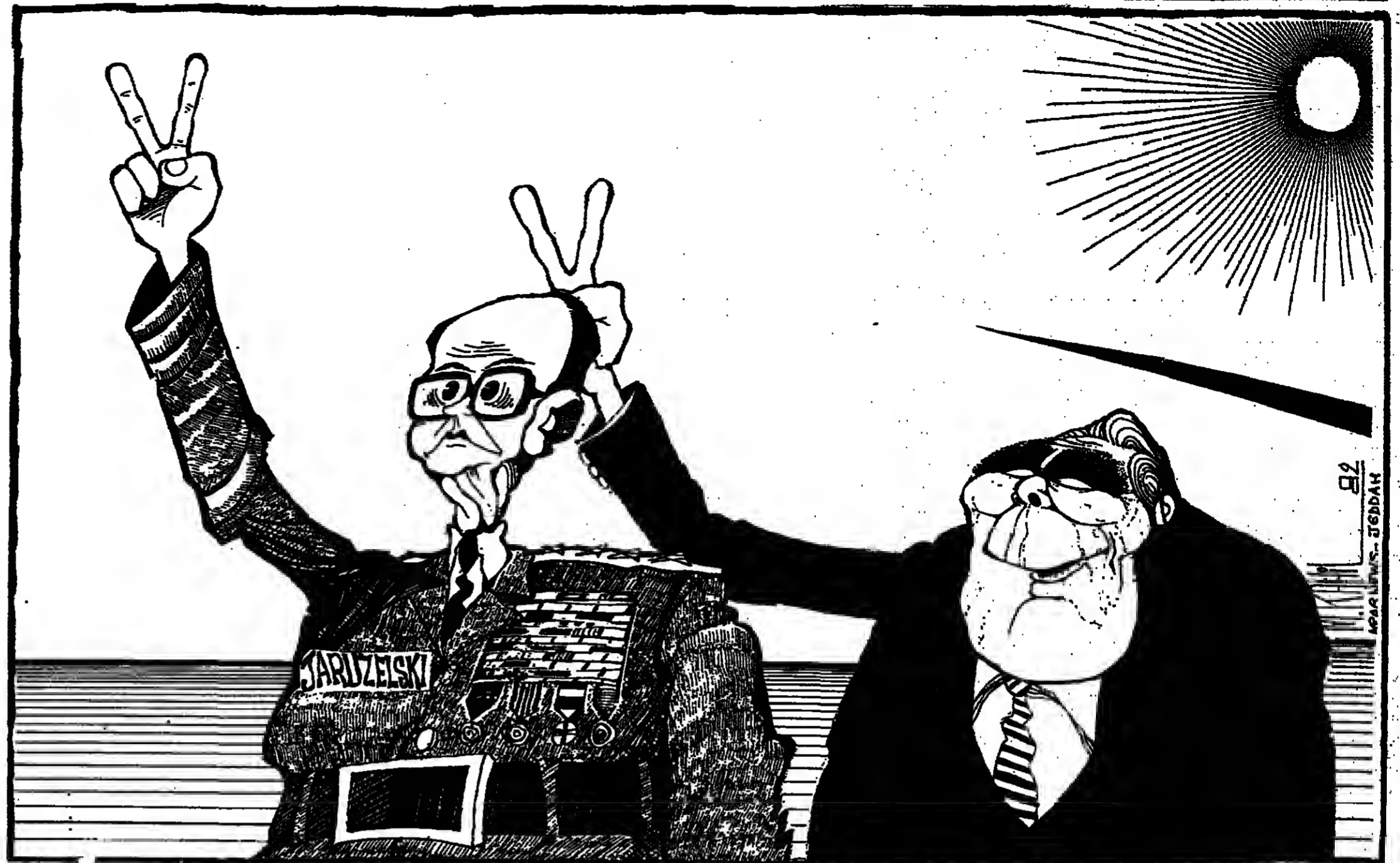
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## Is Brezhnev in political trouble?

By Steven R. Hurst

**MOSCOW —** A series of unusual events in recent weeks has fueled speculation that Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Union's 75-year-old president, may be in political trouble. Some Soviet sources believe his fragile health, age and inability to do a full day's work are becoming a political issue. But they caution against assuming there is a move afoot to oust Brezhnev, who has been in power for 17 years.

In the last five weeks, his daughter has been linked to a corruption scandal. An article published in a Leningrad magazine seemed to make a veiled attack on him. And a man thought to be close to him was removed from his job as head of Soviet trade unions.

Previously, Brezhnev's health problems and long disappearances from public view had been matters of idle gossip, but now concern is leaking out of the Kremlin hierarchy.

Communist Party sources say there is growing resentment in the power structure about the greater role being played by two of Brezhnev's top aides, Yuri I. Blatov and Andrei M. Alexandrov-

Agentov. Brezhnev began delegating tasks to key aides as his health began slipping about a decade ago.

Word of dissatisfaction with the aging Brezhnev began seeping out of the Kremlin late last month shortly after the death of Mikhail A. Suslov, the Soviet Union's hardline ideologist and No. 2 man. Suslov, who died Jan. 25 of a stroke at age 79, was thought to have sponsored Brezhnev's rise to power after the 1964 ouster of Nikita Khrushchev.

Suslov's death left a large void in the Politburo and is thought to have set in motion intrigues in the secretive, ruling body.

Some observers believe Brezhnev is backing his close Politburo ally Konstantin Chernenko, 70, as a successor. One Soviet source said Brezhnev ordered Soviet television to provide extensive coverage of Chernenko's trip to Paris last month when he attended the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party.

Besides, Chernenko, two other Politburo members have been gaining power within the ruling party's intricate apparatus, the sources said. Yuri V. Andropov, head of the KGB state security police, and Dmitri F. Ustinov, the defense minister, both

are gaining ground, but the sources said there was no indication the two men resented Chernenko's apparent ascendancy.

Rumors of a Kremlin power battle began circulating in Moscow last week with news of a scandal in the Soviet circus that was said to touch Brezhnev's daughter, 53-year-old Galina Churbanova.

Anatoly Koleyatov, director general of all Soviet circuses, and a man known only as Boris the Gypsy, were rounded up in an ongoing, widespread crackdown on corruption. Koleyatov reportedly was accused of collecting bribes from circus performers for allowing them to travel abroad. Both men reportedly had close ties to Mrs. Churbanova, whose husband Yuri M. Churbanov is a deputy minister in the Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs, which runs the national police force.

The Soviet sources discounted speculation that the scandal surrounding Brezhnev's daughter was being brought to light as part of an attempt to topple the Kremlin leader. One Soviet source remarked that it would take a more important issue than misbehavior by his children to bring Brezhnev down. "Had he tried to stop the investigation that touched Galina, that would have been such an

issue," the source said.

Another source for speculation was an article that appeared in last December's issue of the Leningrad magazine Aurora, which was dedicated to Brezhnev's 75th birthday on Dec. 19. On page 75 of the journal was a brief article that some observers believed was meant as a lampoon of the aging Soviet leader and his writing.

The article suggested that it was hard to believe any such great writer was still alive, but predicted "We shall not have to wait long (for his death). He will not disappoint us. We all believe in him. We wish him to finish the works which he has not finished yet and hasten to bring us joy."

Then on Friday the government's Tass news agency announced that the nation's top trade union official, Alexei I. Shibayev, was removed from his job for unspecified reasons. He was said by some to have been a Brezhnev protégé. Others expressed doubt that his removal was linked to a decline in Brezhnev's power. They noted that Soviet labor productivity has lagged and that the all-union central council of trade unions was holding a plenary session in preparation for its next congress March 16. (AP)

## SOVIET-POLISH DOCUMENT

The joint declaration which followed Gen. Jaruzelski's visit to Moscow appeared so devoid of any surprises that many observers wondered why it was considered worth it by the Soviet and Polish leaders to spend two days talking if the end result was so predictable.

Yet one point in the statement ought to be clearly noted. This is the part of the declaration in which the Polish side emphasizes its intention to continue with martial law and with all the other emergency measures it has imposed on the country so that "socialism" there is preserved.

Now this, as both the Polish and Soviet governments have strenuously argued, was supposed to be a purely domestic matter, of concern only to Poland. Its inclusion in the document however amounts to an admission that the Soviet Union is directly linked to the developments in that country.

While this does not come as a surprise to anyone, it is bound to take the wind out of the sails of those who sought to justify inaction over Poland on the grounds that the matter was internal to the country, and that there was no justification therefore for attempting to pressurize the Russians on the issue.

Those Western countries which dragged their feet on the matter of sanctions against the Soviet Union have certainly food for thought presented to them by this seemingly innocuous document.

## Saudi Arabian press review

The Kingdom's wise decision to cut its oil production to 7.5 million barrels per day and the useful efforts initiated by the Islamic Goodwill Committee to bring about peace between Iraq and Iran were main topics for editorial comment in Sunday's newspapers.

Dealing with the Kingdom's lowering of oil production to 7.5 million bpd, *Okaz* said the decision was the outcome of Riyadh's consultations with its brotherly states in the Gulf region. "The decision reflects the Kingdom's collective stance and the need to preserve the unity of the OPEC member states," it said.

The paper stressed that the decision also highlighted the need for abiding by OPEC's fixed prices in order to preserve the organization's pricing policy and unity.

*Al-Madinah* deplored the actions of some countries which through their reckless behavior, have spoiled the respect of OPEC in the international community.

The paper said these countries have failed to understand properly the international economic process "because of their shortsightedness and lack of knowledge of the world's energy requirements".

"It is now gratifying to note that those states have started to realize the Kingdom's foresightedness and rational policy to preserve the interests of the OPEC states and

keep the international economic system away from confusion," the paper added.

*Al-Riyadh* said the game of oil pricing remains one of the most important factors for the international economy. "Price speculations in free and black markets are attempts by the big powers to strike at the OPEC for depriving the strong organization from exerting any influence on oil policy. Some OPEC members have fallen in the trap of this game by their wrong assumptions that they will benefit from price speculations. But they have been misled and as such have worked against the OPEC's commitments and resolutions," the paper wrote.

The paper described the Kingdom's decision to curtail oil production as basically aimed at containing the crisis and providing the opportunity for other oil producing states faced with a fall in oil demand to reconsider their policies and help in preventing a collapse of the OPEC's pricing structure.

*Al-Bilad* welcomed the positive signs emerging from the Islamic Goodwill committee's meeting in Jeddah to work out a suitable formula for settling the dispute between Iraq and Iran, stopping the bloodshed and removing all elements of dangers threatening the two countries. — (SPA)

By Feliks Polinski

**WARSAW —** The resistance movement inside Poland is not yet crushed and continues to pose serious problems for the Military Council in its "pacification" of the country. During the second week in February an NCO in the militia was shot and badly wounded on a Warsaw tram, the most dramatic response yet to the military regime but by no means the only one.

There are 1,700 clandestine bulletins appearing across Poland, of variable quality, with 20 established broadsheets in Warsaw, which is quiet and unrepresentative of the rest of Poland. Some bulletins have regular issues of up to 4,000 copies while others are produced by two or three people. All have a considerable readership and circulate from hand to hand.

There are firm reports from various regions that

civilians are acquiring weapons. From Zielona Gora came an unconfirmed report that men in riot police uniform drew weapons from an arsenal. They were discovered to be imposters when a second — and legitimate unit — arrived to collect arms.

On Feb. 13 the riot police launched the most serious attack against demonstrators since the militia entered the shipyards in January. The trouble broke out at Poznan, which authorities had believed to be "pacified". The underground bulletin in Poznan had been calling for a protest on Feb. 13. The actions was to be peaceful, a gathering of people who wanted to lay flowers and light candles at the monument commemorating workers shot by troops in 1956.

The militia had told anyone who went to the monument to return home but at 5 p.m. there were still people around the statue. A riot police unit

arrived and using batons arrested anyone who didn't leave immediately. Eyewitnesses said there was no provocation.

The aftermath was disturbing. Although very few people were bated on the street, the emergency ward at the central hospital was crowded with seriously wounded brought in by the militia several hours after the "riot" had been broken up. Reports suggest that up to 40 persons were severely beaten in custody, and that four young persons died in hospital.

The regime is powerless to prevent the spread of information and, with movement around the country easier, reliable information messages between army units in Gdansk on Dec. 17, 1981. This tape indicates that the army was prepared to use live ammunition against demonstrators.

The church estimates that there are 27,000

detainees, and daily arrests. The treatment of detainees does not seem to be improving, and smuggled letters from relatives of people held in Katowice speak of forced shaving of heads, the compulsory wearing of convict uniform, detention with criminals, and of rats in cells.

There are also reports that the Solidarity chairman of Rzeszow region, Antoni Klopaczewski, died after a protest at a detention center was put down by guards. The balance between the regime and the strengthening resistance movement is delicate; it appears that the regime's grip on society will slip over the next few months.

A Warsaw joke has it that only three persons knew in advance that martial law was coming — the first secretary of the Communist Party, the prime minister, and the minister of defense — all positions held by Gen. Jaruzelski. His one-man power was confirmed recently by a vice-marshal of the Sejm (parliament) who admitted that Jaruzelski made all the decisions, and that senior party members have little or no contact with him. — (ONS)

## Surinam seeking to break out of its isolation

By Jeremy Taylor

**LONDON —** Few people knew where Surinam was when, early in 1980, a group of young army officers staged an unexpected military coup which toppled the government of Henk Arron. Two years later, the soldiers are very much in charge of this former Dutch colony on the Atlantic shoulder of South America; and in months of political maneuvering, their military leaders have edged steadily closer to socialism and nonalignment.

The original coup had no serious political motive beyond frustration. Within Surinam's 800-strong army there was a determined attempt to form a trade union, an idea borrowed from the liberal Dutch and viewed with acute distaste by Prime Minister Arron, whose government was about to join the union's leaders.

Arron ran a lethargic government with a powerful business class and extensive foreign domination of the economy. Unemployment was high, the political scene was scarred by deep racial rivalries in a polyglot population of 350,000 and Surinamers were showing their discontent by trekking in increasing numbers to Holland to join the 160,000 already there.

The 1980 coup took everyone by surprise, includ-

ing the soldiers themselves, who looked around and found there was a good deal more to be put right while they were about it. Elections, scheduled for the following month, were postponed indefinitely.

The months since have been turbulent, as the soldiers experimented with different blends of power-sharing with a civilian government. A couple of minor revolts, two major upheavals and the brief jailing of three of the original coup leaders marked the regular shifts in the balance of power. Early in February this year, the civilian government of Dr Henk Chin-A-Sen was politely removed, demonstrating that power still lay firmly in military hands.

The man who has emerged as Surinam's strongman during these two years is the army commander, Lt. Col. Desi Bouterse, who has been moving steadily leftward since the coup. Long regarded as the leader of the "revolution", he emerged as the dominant figure in a People's Revolutionary Front set up last December. The front, linking a broad range of organizations, included among its aims the elimination of imperialism, colonialism and racism. Its program proposed turning the military into a "people's army", banning military alliances and bases, and backing international liberation movements.

When the Chin-A-Sen government fell on Feb. 4

— because of its "internal dissensions", the army explained — Bouterse became the key figure in a four-man military authority formed to take control. He has promised a new civilian government; there is no question of a military dictatorship, he insists.

Bouterse and the new military authority seem determined to move away from the old racial politics of the past and to rally a divided population behind a program of self-reliant reconstruction. The old political parties are out in the cold: political meetings are banned, a state of emergency remains in force, and there is sporadic press censorship. The old constitution is suspended, and there has been little serious discussion of new draft prepared last year.

Surinam is officially nonaligned, and wants to break out of its isolation and dependence on Holland into close relations with the Caribbean community. Cuba has already opened an embassy in the capital, Paramaribo, and the Russians are expected to follow suit.

The Americans, some observers feel, may be counting on Bouterse to be a surface Socialist, rather like President Forbes Burnham in next-door Guyana, and to block any radical political change. Washington will certainly want to keep Surinam off its list of regional enemies, including Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

Although Waldheim stepped down from his U.N. job on Dec. 31, the Perez de Cuellar were unable to obtain possession of the official mansion until some weeks later.

Meanwhile, the U.N. paid \$360 a day for temporary quarters for them in a New York hotel. An aide said the suite was so cramped that Perez de Cuellar's secretary had to work in a closet. Mr. and Mrs. Waldheim were in Florida at the time.

Another item that attracted gossip was the former secretary general's official portrait, so flattering that it was remarked that it made him look like Robert Stack. (R)

## Waldheim looking for a useful job

By Michael Littlejohns

**UNITED NATIONS —** Weeks after his reluctant retirement from the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, its secretary general for 10 years, is looking for useful work but buffeted by much unwelcome personal publicity. He gets a tax-free pension of about \$70,000 a year from the regular U.N. budget and the Austrian government, which employed him before he joined the world body, has restored his name to its foreign service list.

But he has yet to find a job, and the fact that he was the confidant of many nations as recently as last December requires that he be very careful about what he eventually accepts, U.N. authorities said. Meanwhile, he and his elegant wife Elizabeth

have been a focus of several uncomplimentary reports of a kind he avoided while he was secretary general.

One concerned the large sum his advisers are said to have requested as a guarantee for a lecture tour he would like to make in the United States, where present and former public figures often obtain high fees for their appearances before industry, academic and club audiences.

Another was over the Waldheims' removal of several valuable items of furniture and tableware from the secretary general's official mansion in one of Manhattan's most desirable neighborhoods.

A U.N. spokesman said Waldheim bought the items at a price proposed by an independent appraiser from Christie's Auction House. But Mrs. Waldheim and Mrs. Javier Perez de Cuellar, wife of

## TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Monday, March 8th, the 67th day of 1982. There are 298 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1722 — Mir Mamoud of Afghanistan starts war against Persia.

1865 — Canal is begun in the Netherlands to connect Amsterdam with North Sea.

1917 — Riots and strikes break out in St. Petersburg, marking beginning of Russian revolution.

1942 — Japanese capture Rangoon, Burma, in World War II.

1949 — France recognizes non-Communist Vietnam nationalists under Bao Dai as independent state within French Union.

1957 — Ghana is admitted to the United Nations.

1961 — British Commonwealth prime minister conference opens in London, and South Africa announces it will leave the Commonwealth on May 31; Congolese leaders agree on confederation under President Kasavubu.

1965 — The United States lands 3,500 Marines in South Vietnam.

1969 — The Soviet Union puts its Far East army on alert as warning to China after frontier clash on Ussuri River.

1973 — Northern Ireland violence spreads to London where automobile bombs explode outside the Old Bailey, killing one and injuring many others.

1979 — U.S. President Jimmy Carter begins Middle East peace mission that leads to signing of Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

1981 — About 3,000 people participate in Solidarity rally at Warsaw University in Poland.

Thought for today:

Do all the good you can and make no fuss about it. — Charles Dickens, English author (1812-1870).

## 15,000 Afrikaners worried

## Confusion reigns in Zimbabwe as whites flee Mugabe's rule

By Allister Sparks

JOHANNESBURG (LOS) — Rowan Cronje, leader of the Afrikaner community in black-ruled Zimbabwe and, surprisingly, once one of Ian Smith's few reasonably liberal ministers, recently "gapped it" back to South Africa.

He insists it is for personal, not political, reasons. The senior partner in his business is pulling out, and he has no choice but to follow — full of regrets at leaving the country he said only recently he was still prepared to die for.

Whatever his reasons, Cronje's departure is being seen by Afrikaners back in South Africa as confirmation of what they had always believed: that life for the *volk* under a black government is an impossibility.

The Afrikaans Press is pointing to him as a man who tried but is now acknowledging reality: a symbol of why apartheid is necessary if the white man, and particularly the Afrikaner, is to survive in Africa.

To the estimated 15,000 Afrikaners still in Zimbabwe, news of Cronje's decision is a blow that will add to their already high state of confusion. Many have been in the country for generations and feel deeply attached to it. They adapted easily to the English ways of the former British colony, and like to think of themselves as being more relaxed in their racial attitudes than their counterparts "down south."

But adapting to a black government? That is difficult. And confusing. They don't want to go, but dare they stay? How can an Afrikaner keep his cultural identity under a black government? Cultural identity to an Afrikaner is everything.

How, for example, can you commemorate that most sacred of all days, the Day of the Vow, in a black country — the anniversary of the battle of Blood River when the Boers decimated the Zulus to avenge the murder of their great leader, Piet Retief?

It falls on Dec. 16 and the Afrikaner farmers of Nuwetsi used to gather symbolically on the banks of the Bubbie River for the occasion. A special speaker used to come from South Africa. This year they merely said a few special prayers on Dec. 15.

We didn't want to be provocative," said bearded Bob van der Sande sadly, "but we have to keep that vow."

The farmers of Chippinga, in the southeast, were similarly discreet. They slaughtered an ox and gathered for a *braai* (barbecue) on Saturday, Dec. 19.

On Dec. 16 itself there was nothing. It was an act of deception that raises the age-old Afrikaner nightmare that they will one day have to struggle clandestinely to keep their culture alive after a black revolution.

Nightmares like that are causing many to leave. Cronje estimates 40 percent of the original 25,000 have gone.

Outside Salisbury is a special boarding school for Afrikaners called Bothashof. It is a sad place. There were once 450 pupils. Now there are 160 and the high school section is closing. The headmaster of 32 years, Renier Ferreira, returned to South Africa last year. The acting head, Louis du Preez went this year.

Yet many Afrikaners are staying in a spirit of commitment which belies the general ethnic nervousness, such as Francois Joubert, who farms at Chippinga on the Mozambique border. The area was hard hit by Robert Mugabe's guerrillas during the war: 53 of the small local community were killed.

"Cois," as he is called, was himself ambushed twice and blown up by a landmine. His wife Ceylolia had the children with her when their protected jeep hit a landmine. She had her heels blown off and is crippled. One of the children suffered skull injuries.

Ceylolia's brother-in-law was ambushed and killed. Her sister died soon afterwards. They have adopted the three orphaned children. Yet despite their experiences the Jouberts have no thought of leaving, and "Cois" is helping the government establish a black farming cooperative in the area.

"This is my home," he said. "They couldn't shoot me out of it, so nobody's going to talk me out of it. There comes a time when you have to think positively and put the past behind you."

Jacobus Smith and his family did not have similar experiences on their farm at Middle Sabi. Yet "Smittie" has gone to extraordinary lengths to get out of Zimbabwe.

He sold his farm and private plane for \$500,000, put the money into farm equipment, then "gapped it" across the Limpopo River hauling the equipment with him. This he did by buying a farm on the South African side and hiring a dog on the Zimbabwean side. Over three weeks and with more than 100 clandestine crossings, he hauled everything from one to the other.

"Smittie's" views on "houts" — white Rhodesia's war-time term of contempt for blacks — makes it obvious why he found life in Zimbabwe too ghastly to contemplate.

Yet he believes other whites must get out too. By staying they are supporting Marxism which is beat on destroying white South Africa. Therefore South Africa should use its economic stranglehold to force the whites to leave so that Zimbabwe will fold.

On his farm near Rutenga, Bob van der Sande sees things differently. He used to care for one of Ian Smith's farms and still admires him, but he has no complaints about life under Mugabe. Things are going well, much better than during the war. And, he reports, the Afrikaner population in his district is actually increasing.

## Adriatic island's tourism saved by Indian mongooses

By Larry Gerber

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP) — Residents of the Adriatic island of Mljet got tired of battling the poisonous snakes that bit people and killed chickens. So they imported mongooses, the snake-killing mammals native to India.

Now, Mljet tourist officials praise the mongoose as the salvation of the island, which attracts more than 30,000 visitors a year to its pristine beaches and pine forests.

Mljet is free of the deadly vipers that still infest nearby islands. The increased mongoose population, offspring of the original half-dozen imports, is thought to be the only one of its kind in Europe.

"We should build a monument to the little Indian mouse," said Vladimir Strazic, director of the tourism and business organization on the 100-square-kilometer (40-square-mile) island.

The animals, with no snakes left to kill, are themselves fond of an occasional raid on the lionhouse, he said.

"But more chickens are destroyed by chil-

drop (breaking eggs) every year than by mongooses. They usually eat food thrown away by fishermen," Strazic said in a recent interview from Dubrovnik, the nearest major port to the island, a four-hour boat ride away.

There are several versions of how the original mongooses came to Mljet.

Natasha Simonov, a biologist at the Serbian Institute for Protection of Nature, said that according to one popular tale, local sailors brought several pairs of the animals on a return trip from India two centuries ago.

She and Strazic both credit the version that a part-time resident Austrian baron, fed up with the snakes, brought five or six of the creatures from India in 1906. The island was then a part of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Attempts were made to breed the animals on other islands and parts of the mainland to fight the snakes there, but the mongooses died out, probably because of subtle climatic differences, said Strazic.

Frequent visitors to Mljet say the mongooses, which are protected by law, can be seen best at dusk.

## Arms race escalates

## Asia spends more money on its military while millions remain hungry, homeless

By Adlai J. Amor

MANILA, (Deephnews) — Asian countries in general are spending more money for their military forces than they do for basic social services such as health and education. A recent survey reveals that from 1975-1979, 10 Asian countries spent an average of 20 percent of their total expenditures for military purposes.

However, expenditures for health services averaged only 4.5 percent of the total, while those for education averaged only 12.5 percent for the same period.

For every dollar spent by Asian governments, 20 cents went to the military, 4 cents to health and 12 cents to education.

And despite decades-long international initiatives for disarmament and a reduction in military spending, it is likely that Asia will be spending more and more money on its military forces than for basic social services.

The countries included in the survey are Burma, India, South Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Other data from other countries indicate a similar trend in the rest of Asia.

The data from these ten countries correspond with the findings of the United Nations Center of Disarmament on the escalating arms race and its costs in terms of development.

Today, the world spends roughly \$500 billion annually on armaments — or \$1.37 billion daily. Already, man has the capacity to blow up the world 40 times over with the more than 40,000 nuclear weapons in stockpile — a stockpile which is one million times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb.

On the other hand, there are some 570 million severely undernourished people in the world, while some 800 million are illiterate. Some 1.5 billion people have little or no access to modern health. And the world hangers, with nearly one out of five people remaining hungry from cradle to grave.

Yet, if \$200 million — the price of two bombers — were given towards a worldwide literacy campaign, it could feed every country from the curse of illiteracy.

And malaria, trachoma, leprosy and yaws could be eliminated forever if only the cost of one aircraft carrier — \$500 million — were made available to the World Health Organization.

An international team of specialists commissioned by the United Nations has concluded that the low-income countries of Asia could improve their per capita consumption by as much as 47.6 percent with even a partial reduction in military expenditures throughout Asia.

Pakistan and South Korea spent 33 percent of their total expenditures on the military — the highest in the region. They are followed by Singapore with 27 percent and Burma with 26 percent.

Among the lowest military spenders were

Despite decades-long international initiatives for disarmament and a reduction in military spending, it is likely that Asia will be spending more and more money on its military machine. This will be done at the expense of social development.

Nepal (6.7 percent) and Sri Lanka (2.5 percent).

Despite being frontline state, Thailand has been consistently spending more for the education of its people than on the military. It spent 71,222 million baht (\$3,110 million) or 20 percent of its total expenditures on education while the military sector got 18 percent.

The same situation holds for Sri Lanka, which spent four times for the education on its people and twice for health services than on the military.

Malaysia also spent more for the education of its people (22 percent) than on the military (16 percent) for the same period. However, its health expenditures are very much lower than its military expenses.

Political observers say that it is unlikely Asian countries will deliberately reduce its military spending. This is largely because of the tensions in the region, especially the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the perceived threat of Vietnamese expansionist plans, and internal communist insurgencies.

The Indochina conflict continues, with Kampuchea and Thailand bearing the brunt of the war. As refugees stream into Thailand, it has become a major destabilizing force in the region.

The Philippines faces a rebellion in the south and a resurgent communist party. India still has the radicals called Naxalites, while

Bangladesh faces rebellion from the hill tribes near Chittagong. Malaysia and Indonesia both face the threat of growing Islamic fundamentalism.

All these tensions have contributed to an increase in the military budgets of Asian countries.

Even the United States — which is the region's largest arms salesman and military aid donor — has started to increase its aid and arms sales to the region.

"With the unstable internal conditions and the escalating Indochinese conflict, the U.S. has no other alternative except to continue increasing its military aid to the region," a Pentagon analyst said in an interview last year.

This is especially true for the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Military aid reached \$819.7 million from 1975-80 compared with only \$327.43 million during the first half of the '70s. It is estimated that U.S. military aid accounts for 10 percent of the military budgets in the region.

Accompanying this upswing is an increase in arms sales to ASEAN countries which are largely dependent on U.S. aid to modernize their military forces. ASEAN countries account for more than 10 percent of East Asia's total arms sales to \$11.086 million from 1973-77.



AFTERNOON NAP: "Old Sam" the star of a popular act at Marineland of California takes a well-earned afternoon siesta. His trainer explains Sam is a hard worker and deserves the rest.



ULTIMATE IN FEAR: It takes a lot to scare veteran actor Douglas Furbanks but what he is experiencing is enough to strike terror into the most hardened heart. It is all part of the latest film called "Ghost Story." The psychological thriller is guaranteed to keep viewers on the edge of their seats.

## Residents struggle to survive Industries, officials killing Mosier Valley

By Susan Milstein

FORT WORTH, Texas, (LAT) — For the emancipated slave families who settled Mosier Valley more than a century ago, the fertile land was their first taste of freedom, the first place they could own farms and establish a school.

But for their descendants, who are struggling to resuscitate the dying rural community at the edge of Fort Worth, the taste has turned bitter.

Hundred-acre farms have been whittled down to one- and two-acre plots, and factories have been built where cotton once grew.

Dogs rummage through the tall weeds and mounds of trash dumped along the roadsides. Every window pane in the old abandoned school has been shattered, and residents say their mailboxes are knocked down almost as soon as they're put up. People have gotten into the habit of locking their front doors.

Most Mosier Valley residents can trace their roots back to pre-Civil War times and almost everyone is kin to everyone else. But no one knows how much longer the community or its rich legacy can survive.

"Every time you look up, someone's bought another piece of farmland and put a warehouse on it," said Lloyd Austin. "The area's getting so commercial, no one knows how much longer the residents can hang on."

Some, like 97-year-old "Daddy" Farrow, plan never to leave. "I decided I'm going to die here," he said.

But he and the others who want to stay must contend with problems that have changed the face of Mosier Valley in recent years. Some try to ignore the illegal dumping, noise and traffic, but others still believe the community's right to city services is worth the fight — a fight they appear to be losing.

"Eventually the people will be forced out and it'll all go industrial," said Tarrant County Constable Bill Brown, who patrolled the Mosier Valley for 15 years and was active in the neighborhood's now-defunct "betterment" council.

"And that's a shame because that's history out there."

The community that today is home for about 160 people was founded in the early 1870s by 11 emancipated slaves families, most of whom had been taken from Tennessee through Missouri to Hurst, Texas, to work on a cotton plantation owned by a man named Mosier. After emancipation, some of them were given land, and others purchased it for about \$1.25 an acre.

The former slaves established a close-knit farming community and named it Mosier. In the transition from the spoken to the printed word, the place came to be called Mosier Valley.

The children of the original families intermarried and the land was passed through the generations. Even after World War II, when the surrounding area began to be developed, Mosier Valley remained a rural enclave where a person could be born, live and die without ever having to leave.

When the Bell Aircraft Corp. opened its plant in 1951 on the site of the old Mosier Plantation, many valley residents took jobs there while continuing to farm their land.

But in recent years, rising land values have forced property owners who couldn't pay their taxes to sell acreage that had been in their families for four or five generations.

With the Rock Island Railroad and the Trinity River running through it, Mosier Valley is prime for industrial development. Land there now sells for as much as \$10,000 an acre.

And as the area becomes increasingly industrial, the younger people are moving away in search of more stable surroundings. There hasn't been a new home built in the community in years.

Many of the older residents have held on to an acre or two — enough for a small house, a few farm animals and a garden. But scattered in between the well-kept homesteads are ramshackle houses rented by newcomers who clutter their yards with junk.

Vandalism is on the rise, and illegal dumping along Mosier Valley Road has turned the neighborhood into an eyesore.

Mosier Valley natives like Vada Mae Johnson, whose great-grandmother was given 40 acres in the area as a wedding present from a local plantation owner, blame the city of Fort Worth for the community's decline.

"We have never gotten anything from the city except for a few streetlights," said Miss Johnson, a public school teacher who taught in the all-black Mosier Valley school for 19 years.

"In the final analysis," she said, "it's always the same: There's not enough money for the community, the community's too

small. I've heard it so many times that when they start saying it, I can almost repeat it for them."

The community was incorporated into Fort Worth in 1963 when the city annexed a seven-square-mile finger of land ending at the Great Southwest Airport site. Mosier Valley property owners have been paying city taxes ever since, but they still are waiting for the trash to be cleared off the roads, for better police protection, for a playground for their children and all the services they've seen going to other neighborhoods.

Mosier Valley is one of 11 areas in the city identified as poverty-stricken, but none of the city's \$7.6 million federal community rehabilitation grant went to the area last year nor any of the three previous years of the program's existence.

"We have concentrated on areas closer to the inner city so the improvements will have a positive effect on the surrounding areas and not in just an isolated community," said Assistant City Planner Mike Morrison.

While people like Brown and Miss Johnson accuse the city of deliberately ignoring the community in the hope that discouraged residents will sell out to revenue-producing industrialists, city officials contend their neglect is not intentional. They admit the area has been shortchanged, but they say public resources are scarce, and, after all, no place stays the same forever. The whole area is changing.

But Mosier Valley is not like other changing neighborhoods, not with residents such as Farrow, who at 97 is a living history lesson.

"My name is Ollie, but they all call me Daddy, Daddy Farrow," the thin, wrinkled man said. "I even get my mail to Daddy Farrow sometimes."

Born to the children of slaves about 20 years after emancipation, he has lived in Mosier Valley nearly all his life. On his 40-acre farm, Farrow, along with his wife, who died several years ago, raised cattle and grew vegetables and fruits, operated a dairy and brought up a family of five.

"Oh man, I like the country so much better than the city," he said. "I had cows for my milk and butter. I had a plum tree, peaches, everything. You got to buy all that in town."

He remembers vividly how different the community used to be. "Oh yes. This house and that house there were the only houses around," he said, pointing across the road to a ramshackle structure next to a modern factory.

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## Dylan Thomas admitted to Poet's Corner

By Jeff Bradley

LONDON (AP) — Nearly three decades ago, Dylan Thomas died at age 39, the lyrical Welsh poet is to receive formal homage here today.

His daughter, Aeronwy, will unveil a memorial plaque to him in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, honoring the author of *Under Milk Wood* and such classic poems as *And Death Shall Have No Dominion*, *In My Craft Or Sullen Art* and *Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night*.

Placed between tributes to Lord Byron and George Eliot, the plaque for the school-teacher's son will read: Dylan Thomas

27 October, 1914 - 9 November, 1953

"Time held me green and dying  
Though I sang in my chains like the sea."

The line comes from one of Thomas' masterpieces, the poem *Fern Hill*, a peaceful bawdy of his schoolboy years.

There was argument over the delay in admitting the "enfant terrible" of British letters into the hallowed ranks of Tennyson, Browning, and other masters of verse memorialized in Poets' Corner.

On the 25th anniversary of Thomas' death, a petition signed by 10,000 urged the dean of Westminster, Edward Carpenter, to find space for the poet, and President Jimmy Carter, visiting here in 1977, expressed surprise at Thomas' omission.

But some say the delay made good sense. "Obviously when a poet dies, everybody wants a memorial there and then," said Ian Griffiths.

"We have to consider whether the poet will still be popular years hence. Dylan Thomas has proved to be."

The poet died in a New York hospital from what a coroner said was an "insult" or shock to the brain. Thomas is buried in Laugharne, the village on the south coast of Wales where Thomas once lived and worked.

Aeronwy Thomas-Ellis, the poet's 38-year-old daughter, a London housewife and poet, has led the effort to have her father's artistic achievement recognized in his own land.

"I'll be the proudest person there," she said in an interview. "I used to feel I would accomplish a part of my life's work if the ceremony took place. Now that it's getting close there aren't many very noble thoughts left. But it does mean an enormous lot to me."

She says she understood the reticence to honor her father. Thomas has not waited as long as many did. Byron took 150 years and George Eliot a century. Lewis Carroll is still absent.

Mrs. Thomas-Ellis said her brother Colm, 32, is coming from his home in Sydney, Australia, for the unveiling, but her other brother, Llewellyn, 42, and her mother, Caitlin Fazio, will not attend because they are "publicity-shy."

Her mother remarried and now lives in Rome, Italy.

The plaque was carved by Welsh sculptor Jonah Jones in green Penryn stone.

To meet the 3,000-pound (\$5,500) cost, actor Richard Burton, a frequent companion of the poet and a fellow Welshman, joined other stars in a fund-raiser at London's Duke of York Theater Sunday night. They performed a number of Thomas works.

Arab News welcomes readers' contributions, particularly of a local aspect. If interested, please contact Dave Kaiser at 653-4743 or 653-2911, Jeddah.

## N.Y. historians delighted

## Construction crew uncovers 18th century sailing ship

NEW YORK (LAT) — A rare historic discovery — an entire 18th-century sailing ship — has been unearthed at a construction site in the heart of New York City's financial district.

A spokesman for the firm that is scheduled to erect an office building at 175 Water Street said that the vessel probably carried cargo between Colonial New England and the Caribbean, and was placed underground as land fill in 1745.

Archaeologists determined the ship's route through some unusual detective work: they analyzed the remains of worms that had penetrated the outer hull and concluded that they were native to the Caribbean.

The lower part of Manhattan, containing some of New York's earliest neighborhoods, has been a fertile digging ground for archaeologists. When British developer Howard Ronson proposed a 30-story office building on Water Street, New York City's Landmarks Preservation Commission suggested special excavation procedures because of possible historic treasures.

Work began last November. What emerged from the excavation was a historian's delight — more than 150,000 items, including bottles, dishes and other 18th-century artifacts.

Archaeologists began test digs on the eastern side of the lot in mid-January — two weeks before heavy construction equipment was to arrive on the site to start work on the building.

"They hit a solid wall and they didn't know what they had," said Warren Reiss, co-director of the archaeological project. "They kept digging for a few days and suddenly they said, 'we got a ship.'"

Ronson delayed the construction another month while a team of 40 workers carefully

began to unveil the vessel, which is 80 feet long and 26 feet wide. The excavation has cost his firm \$650,000.

Historians say the discovery is particularly significant because little is known about merchant ships built between 1660 and 1770.

Examining the vessel in detail may disclose much about 18th-century technology, they say.

"There's a lot on this ship that has never been found on any other ship," Reiss said. He said the ship was "very well made, carefully made," between 1750 and 1740. Structural problems make it impossible to raise the entire ship, but archaeologists are numbering and cataloging pieces.

Mary Ellen Hem, a spokesman for the Landmarks Preservation Commission, said the forward 2

By Rahimullah Yusufzai

## Rural service is shunned

## Pakistani doctors refuse to live in the country

KARACHI (Depthnews) — "Isn't every second Pakistani thinking on the same lines?" It was a provocative answer to a provocative question earlier put: why do young doctors start planning to go abroad the moment they graduate?

Why don't you move out to the country where the majority of patients are? "When the current trend is mass migration to the cities, how can you expect a city-dweller to reverse it?" the young doctor told this correspondent.

Health care problems in Pakistan, with more than 80 million people, are no different from those faced by other developing countries. Doctors are reluctant to move into the interior while their ranks swell in the cities. No effort is spared and no trouble unbearable if employment abroad can be secured. Government plans and even financial incentives have failed to enlist more recruits for rural service.

The teeming masses in the villages continue to languish in the backyard, left to the mercy of medical charlatans. Basic health units there are manned by dispensers for want of qualified doctors.

The country now boasts of 22,000 doctors,

all of them registered with the Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC). The council is the supreme body which has control over medical education and ethics. Every doctor is required to register with it prior to beginning lawful practice.

However, those actively involved in the profession are believed to number not more than 14,000. A lot of doctors have been lost to death, old age, migration and even marriage and child-bearing. It is believed that around 6,000 doctors have been lost to migration alone.

The number of doctors has undoubtedly increased over the years, more so from 1970 onwards when a host of new medical colleges were commissioned and yearly admissions increased, in some cases almost double. Pakistan has 16 medical colleges now, and all, except one, have produced graduates. There were only six medical colleges prior to 1970, one exclusively for women. The remaining 10 were commissioned in the last decade and total admissions every year amount to more than 4,650.

When finished by 1984, the new Aga Khan University of Health Sciences (worth \$300 million on a 34-hectare complex) will have a 721-bed hospital providing high-quality training for 280 nurses, doctors, midwives and paramedics.

There have been hints at reducing the number of admissions by 10 percent in each medical college. However, it was opposed by medical students and aspirants, along with their parents who consider medicine the most lucrative profession. There have been instances when aspiring medical students have been prevailed upon to apply for admission and careers which do not appeal to them.

Medical teachers and college administrators have repeatedly pointed out that the number of students in each class is beyond the capacity of available teaching facilities. However, strong political pressure on medical schools has been such that there has been no limit to the number of yearly admissions. In the process, the standard of education fell.

Still, authorities were hopeful that the production of more doctors would mean more

willing ones prepared to serve in rural areas. It was wishful thinking.

Even though a far greater number of doctors were produced than the available job opportunities in the cities, village health units still remained unmanned. Doctors preferred to remain jobless than to go to rural areas which, in their words, were "hostile places lacking civic necessities and basic equipment and facilities required by a modern practitioner."

Some waited for their chance to go abroad, sometimes in disguise to avoid the formalities involved in obtaining a "No Objection Certificate." A few opted for unattractive jobs for the time being, while others joined the armed forces medical service. Only a small number gave into detested postings in rural areas although a considerable number of students were admitted to medical schools on rural quota, which requires them to serve there for at least three years after graduation. Nobody bothers to fulfill this obligation and dubious means are employed to escape retribution.

According to a study by the government's Planning Division, there will be about 38,000 doctors in 1990 if the present admission capacity is maintained. The population of the country is expected to reach 103.5 million by then. The rate of attrition, based on the current trend of migration, is expected at 1,000 doctors per year. By 1990, Pakistan will have a stock of 42,000 doctors for a population of 103.5 million or one doctor for every 2,500 persons.

Job opportunities have shown an unequal increase compared to the number of doctors produced. In 1975, there were 4,627 jobs in the public sector, which rose to 6,500 in 1980. Based on current and subsequent plans, available jobs would increase to 13,000 by 1990.

Out of these, 4,000 doctors are to be deployed in rural health centers and the remaining 9,000 in districts and teaching hospitals. The number of doctors employed by autonomous organizations, which currently totals 500, will double to 1,000 by 1990. In private practice, current estimates put the total at around 6,000 to 7,000. At a growth rate for general practitioners between 10 and 12 percent, the total is expected to increase to 16,000 by 1990.

Health planners hope that by 1990, all the basic health units, dispensaries, maternity and child health centers and sub-centers — which would increase to 15,000 from the present 7,000 by then — would be manned by qualified doctors. They are optimistic because an equal number of doctors required to man them would be available by then. The attrition rate is expected to fall to zero owing to doctors returning from abroad.

Even though the optimism is based on irrefutable figures, it may not be possible to produce the required number of doctors due to the proposed reduction in admissions.

Moreover, 1990 is still far away and until that time, the majority of people will have to stay content with whatever is available.

Aware of the bleak prospects, the government has experimented with many innovations to provide health care for rural folks. Mid-level and primary health workers have been trained to look after minor and common ailments. With help from foreign and United

Nations agencies, a genuine effort has been made to cross the insuperable barriers. Despite modest gains, doctor hostility and apathy from all corners, the prospects of such efforts have not lost hope and there is a keen desire to pursue the projects.

A new element which is a threat to current health care thrusts is the growing restlessness and frustration among young doctors. Pakistani doctors have gone on strike on at least three occasions in the past decade to press their demands, even refusing to attend emergency patients during the last strike. They have been demanding a career structure and better pay scales.

## Paying bills

## No success without access

By Y. Tahir

JEDDAH — To get things done, in many poor developing countries you must know the right person at the right place. Or, if you are not enterprising enough, then you must know someone who knows someone at some place, otherwise ...

One must be in a position, to pull the strings to get anything done. If this were applicable only to unfair favors etc. I'd have no complaints, being a law abiding citizen myself. But in India or Pakistan it is often necessary to run in search of someone who knows the person concerned, whom you should have known in the first place, even for a perfectly valid, or at times for a legally binding business.

In these countries, even in order to pay the electricity bill can pose problems. Pay you must to avoid the penalties for default or passing the specified date. You wouldn't believe that paying a bill could pose any problem, not until you actually tried it.

A case in point: I received a bill for the previous month, no matter how I looked at it, I still seemed grossly over-charged, unless I was consuming the electricity of all the houses in the street, which I was sure that I wasn't. Paying the bill would have meant depositing my whole salary plus more. The specter of the starving kids made me shudder. I broached the subject with a colleague of mine. He reassured me, "There is definitely a mistake, you can get it corrected in a jiffy." Encouraged, I decided to take a day off.

"But you went out yesterday, and now wait a day off?" said the boss, no one too pleased. "Yesterday I had to go to the Income Tax Department to get some confusion removed about my tax," I pleaded.

"Well! Was it done?" asked the boss. "No, they told me to come again!" "Humph!" he said thoughtfully.

I put in, "Today I have to clear my electricity bill. This is the last day for it."

Once permission was obtained and out of the office, I hurried off, excited, as though instead of paying the money I was going to collect a prize. The electricity office was a large building, four stories high. When the busy receptionist could find some time for me, he directed me to a Mr. Soandso, who was on the top floor. The chances of finding

the official concerned at his seat were minimal, often the man would be out on leave, or worse on medical leave.

I considered myself fortunate at finding Mr. Soandso not only in his seat but to be quite a pleasant fellow — quite unlike the people you can expect to meet in such places. I thought that the problem would be solved without any great loss of time. But not so fast! He had to check the entries with another official in another section. As he was about to go, the phone rang.

In a mere 15 minutes the call came to an end. Then he was called in by his boss, that took care of another half an hour. On seeing the disappointment on my face, he said, "I'll be back in five minutes," and he hurried out.

Well, you know what "five minutes" means in office parlance. I braced myself for the inevitable "wait" of two to three hours. Instant and experience told me that I wouldn't be able to go back to the office that day. All I could ask was that the problem would be settled that day, no matter how long it might take. But my happiness had no limits when Mr. Soandso entered his office again in less time than he had asked me to wait.

"Sorry, pal, the other fellow is out for about 40 minutes," He said apologetically. "As soon as he comes back, I'll get it done... don't you worry!" I had no option left but to wait.

It was well past 1 p.m. before the mistake in the bill could be traced and rectified. I congratulated myself for accomplishing the impossible in the space of a single day. My thanks were profuse but sincere. It was with a light heart and a joyful step that I walked to the counter where bills were paid.

My heart sank as I saw the number of people queuing outside the window. Considering the long line, I was convinced that the day's labor had been lost. But no, my despair turned into hope. After standing in line I came quite close to the window, there were still about 15 minutes left for the office to close. Next it was my turn at the window. With the utmost alacrity I put the bill and the money on the counter. "I'm very sorry, but the time is up!" said the clerk.

"But, please, it's very important. I must pay it today," I tried to plead with him. "My boss, you see..." But he had neither the time nor sympathy for me. "Come again tomorrow!" he said as he pulled down the shutters.

Births after age 50



By Peter J.

Steinrohn

M.D., F.A.C.P.

Dear Dr. Steinrohn: There must be hundreds of thousands of women like me: they're past their menopause and are still apprehensive they may become pregnant.

I know it's on my mind all the time. I'm 51 and the mother of four, and still wonder if it's necessary to take contraceptive measures. My last period occurred six months ago. Am I safe? — Mrs. U.

Dear Mrs. U.: I'll offer some information that will be helpful to you. I think you'll worry less.

Only one in 20-60,000 births occur in women older than 50 years. The oldest reported case of successful pregnancy was 52 years old.

Dear Doctors: My husband has high blood pressure. He is very conscientious about taking his pills. He has also given up smoking.

His doctor calls him an ideal patient. But there's one thing his doctor doesn't know. My husband is a late-movie fiend. He doesn't get to bed until early in the morning. I doubt that he gets five hours of sleep a night.

Therefore, it's difficult to get him out of bed in the morning so he will be on time getting to the office. Rushing around in the morning is no way to start the day. Don't you agree it's bad for his hypertension? — Mrs. F.

Dear Mrs. F.: Your husband deserves to have a star pinned on him except for the one bad habit he has developed: needless rushing. If his doctor knew about it, your husband would probably learn that tension is at the head of the list as the enemy of the arteries. Especially when one has high blood pressure.

There's an excessive and steady release of abnormal amounts of adrenalin into the blood stream. This has negative effects on the body's hormones and artery walls.

Your husband had better resolve to get over his late-night movie

addiction. He should set the morning alarm one-half to one hour earlier than usual.

This will put a brake on his early morning tension. It will give him time to sit down to a leisurely breakfast. He will not be under excessive tension all day trying to catch up.

Years ago before anti-hypertensive pills were in use, all we could advise such patients as your husband, Mrs. F., was to cut down on salt intake, keep weight down and try to be as relaxed as possible. They needed to change their way of life.

This still makes good sense today. Reducing daily tensions is an effective way of controlling high blood pressure. Getting up earlier than usual will make a significant contribution to good health.

## MEDICALETTES

(Replies to and from readers)

Dear Doctors: Is hyperbaric oxygen treatment still being used in treating senility? About 20 years ago this treatment was tried on my grandfather because of his failing memory. It didn't help. — Mrs. J.

Dear Mrs. J.: There were too many disappointments in its use. It isn't being used much (if at all) for trying to increase the circulation in the brain.

But it has many other uses and is coming into prominence again. Of course, it is a well-known therapy for the "bends" in divers and in high altitude pilots. It involves administering 100 percent oxygen up to three times the sea level atmospheric pressure.

During the past dozen years new avenues of treatment have been opened in gas gangrene, failing skin grafts, acute carbon monoxide poisoning, cyanide poisoning, smoke inhalation. Also for crush injuries, head and spinal cord injuries, ulcers, reattachment of limbs. Lately the Food and Drug Administration has classified hyperbaric chambers as medical devices, and is involved in insuring their safety.

## TOMORROW:

How colds spread

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## In talks with Castaneda

## Haig seeks changes in move on Salvador

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said Saturday he had a "positive" two-hour discussion on Mexico's plan to bring peace to El Salvador and Central America and that modifications were proposed to make the plan acceptable to the United States.

Haig and Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda conferred on the proposal put forward Feb. 21 by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. Castaneda said the Mexicans suggested the meeting with Haig. "President Reagan's intention is to explore the avenue that could lead to a successful and appropriate peaceful resolution to the situation in Central America... and that includes exploring the Mexican initiative in depth," Haig told a news conference after the talks. He said he will discuss the plan again at a meeting with Castaneda here next week.

Haig appeared not to rule out the possibility of talks with the leftist leaders of Cuba and Nicaragua, which the Mexicans are advocating. The three-part Mexican peace proposal calls for a negotiated settlement of the Salvadoran guerrilla war, a non-aggression pact between the United States and Nicaragua,

and talks between the United States and Cuba to ease tensions. Lopez Portillo offered to serve as a mediator to help resolve the conflicts.

"The exchange we had was positive," Haig said. "Both sides learned something. We had a very constructive and, I think, very valuable exchange." Haig said he voiced to Castaneda that the Reagan administration felt was the failure in the Mexican plan "to grapple very directly with the issue of Nicaraguan involvement in El Salvador."

Haig said he stressed to Castaneda the necessity for Cuba and Nicaragua "to stop arming insurgents in this hemisphere." He said Nicaraguan support for the Salvadoran leftist forces is the "primary issue" in resolving the conflict.

Haig said the U.S. administration will make public by Wednesday new evidence to support its accusations that Nicaragua and Cuba are directing the Salvadoran guerrillas. But he declined to try to sort out confusion concerning the case of a Nicaraguan taken into custody in El Salvador, whom Haig described last week as a Nicaraguan "military man" sent to assist the Salvadoran rebels.

The man, identified as Ligdamis Anazis Gutierrez, later escaped from Salvadoran custody. The Salvadorans said leftist guerrillas captured him from police and took him to the Mexican Embassy where he requested asylum. The Mexicans didn't deny he was at the embassy, but said the man was a Nicaraguan student who had been studying in Mexico.

Haig insisted Saturday that he still believed the information provided by the U.S. Embassy that the man was "a Nicaraguan involved in the insurgency" in El Salvador. "This is a question for the Salvadoran authorities... and Mexican authorities who have given him refuge to clarify in the weeks ahead, and I'm sure they will," Haig said.

Nicaragua and Cuba have both responded favorably to the Mexican proposal. The Reagan administration reacted coolly at first, but didn't reject it outright. But Lopez Portillo has been pushing for a more positive response from Washington and has been in direct contact with President Reagan. It was Lopez Portillo who also encouraged and arranged a meeting between Haig and Cuba's vice president, Carlos Fael Rodriguez, in Mexico City last November. Virtually nothing about that meeting is known except that it was held.

While U.S. officials said it was only a coincidence, government leaders from El Salvador and Nicaragua, and Salvadoran opposition leader have been in Washington in recent days, contributing to speculation that a new effort might be in the works to end the Salvadoran fighting. Among the visitors were Salvadoran Vice President Jaime Abdul Gutiérrez, who met with Haig Friday.

## BRIEFS

ROME, (AFP) — Italian President Sandro Pertini left here Sunday on a week-long official visit to Japan. Pertini, who is accompanied by Foreign Minister Colombo and a large delegation, will arrive in Japan Tuesday evening after a stopover in Alaska.

BUDAPEST, (AFP) — North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam Monday starts an "official friendly" visit to Hungary, which was among the first countries to recognize North Korea in 1948.

BANGKOK, (AFP) — Vietnam Sunday indicated that its pro-Soviet Communist Party will convene a congress, earlier postponed because of an alleged lack of consensus among Hanoi leaders, by the end of March. The announcement, made over the official Vietnam News Agency monitored in this Thai capital, gave no date for the trouble-plagued congress, but said that it would be held "at the end of this month."

PEKING, (AFP) — The old imperial archives of Peking will be reopened to the public Monday after being closed since the Cultural Revolution beginning in 1966, the *Guangming Daily* reported Sunday. The archives building, in Manchizi, central Peking, was built in 1534 and restored in 1956. The newspaper said that the archives had been kept during the final two dynasties (Ming and Qing) in 153 brass-covered wooden containers.

NEW DELHI, (AFP) — The 1981 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International

Understanding, to be jointly conferred on eminent Third World economist Professor Gunnar Myrdal of Sweden and his Nobel Prize-winning wife Alva Myrdal, will be presented at Geneva, it was announced here Saturday. The presentation ceremony, originally scheduled to be held here on March 12, has been canceled, the announcement said, giving no reason for the change of venue. New date is to be fixed, it added.

NEW DELHI, (AFP) — The Greek president, Constantine Karamanlis, cut short his visit to Madras, capital of South Indian Tamil Nadu, and left for Singapore Sunday afternoon on way to Sydney, reports from Madras said. Karamanlis, who arrived in Madras from New Delhi after talks with Indian leaders, was originally scheduled to leave for Sydney Monday morning. He expressed his satisfaction with talks he had with President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

LONDON, (AFP) — British police were Sunday searching garages in Southampton, southern England, for clandestine stocks of Irish Republican Army explosives. "There is some reason to believe," a police spokesman said Saturday "that at least one provisional IRA active service unit is still present in this country," even if the last IRA attack dates back to the end of last year. Southampton was the scene of several IRA attacks in the past, and in 1975 230 kilos (500 pounds) of explosives were discovered in that city.

## Doomsday debunked

## Stargazers awaiting 'Jupiter effect'

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP) — For the first time since 949 A.D., all the planets in the solar system will line up Wednesday on the same side of the Sun. Scientifically, it's mere curiosity. But for astronomers, it's proving more fun than a speeding Kabouter.

Because of a book called *The Jupiter Effect*, which predicted eight years ago that the alignment would trigger a worldwide wave of earthquakes, people are suddenly preoccupied with planets.

Astronomers have been waiting nine long years, for something like this, ever since the impending arrival of the comet Kohoutek had planetariums packing 'em in, entrepreneurs printing up T-shirts and publishers pounding out paperbacks. Stargazers were promised a spectacular light show. What they got was a dim, dingy glow and one of science's most forgettable non-events. Stand by for another.

The theory that Doomsday would arrive on March 10, 1982, was rejected as lousy science by serious scientists everywhere immediately following the 1974 publication of *The Jupiter Effect*. It was even rejected by one of its co-authors, British astrophysicist John Gribbin, who wrote an article for

*Omni* magazine in June 1980 saying it had been proven wrong.

The book contended that the combined gravitational forces of the nine aligned planets would spur extraordinary solar activity that would send a flood of charged particles racing toward Earth. Throwing the planet's rotation off and agitating all unstable geologic regions. Scientists said the authors were wrong about every point.

But there is something to be said for lousy science: at the nation's planetariums, attendance is up and switchboards are busy. *The Jupiter Effect* has triggered the spinoff effect — and there haven't been this many craned necks since a worried world waited for Skylab to fall.

Boston's Charles Hayden Planetarium, which is showing a special program on "The Grand Alignment," has been inundated with calls, according to assistant director Walter Webb. "People are curious, wanting to find out more about it. Many of those people are staying on the phone asking about our shows and courses. It's having a definite spinoff effect," Webb said. "And some people are having Doomsday parties, like the end of the world parties they had for Kohoutek."

## Superpower confrontation underscored

## China shares Europe concern on arms race

PEKING, March 7 (AFP) — China, which appears to be realigning its foreign policy, Sunday reminded Western Europe of their shared concern over the U.S.-Soviet arms race. An editorial in the *Peking Review* stressed the common interest of China and Western Europe in the course of the arms race, which Peking predicted would accelerate.

China outlined its position at a time when it appears to be realigning its foreign policy, which is dominated by uncertainty over the future of relations with the United States because of differences over U.S. arms sales to Taipei.

## Poll shows fall in Reagan popularity

NEW YORK, March 7 (AFP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan's popularity plunged seven points in February, according to a Gallup Poll for *Newsweek* magazine made public here Saturday.

Only 45 percent of those polled said they were satisfied with the president's performance, compared with 52 percent in January, the poll indicated. The poll also showed that a majority of Americans were prepared to postpone the tax cuts Reagan is seeking in order to reduce the huge \$91,500 million

deficit in his proposed budget for the 1983 fiscal year starting in October.

Some 70 percent of those questioned said they favored postponement of Reagan's proposed tax cuts (in three stages of 10 percent each). But only 10 percent were in favor of increasing taxes to cover the budget deficit.

At the same time 54 percent believed that Reagan should compromise with Congress over his economic program and 45 percent felt that military expenditure, which the president has boosted, should be cut.

Most planetariums are putting on special shows, and science magazines are publishing articles with headlines like "The Jupiter Effect — Never Mind," which appeared in the U.S. magazine *Science* '82. The articles explain that the planets won't really form what some people call "the ultimate syzygy" on Wednesday. Syzygy is configuration of the Sun, Earth and Moon or planets in a straight line.

Instead, the planets are forming themselves into a group within a 90-degree angle. Wednesday marks the closest they will be for the next 510 years. On that date, if the Sun were at the center of a giant clock, Neptune would be at about 11:30 and the Earth at about 3:15, with the others scattered in between.

Scientists say the lineup is giving early risers in southern states a look at five planets: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. Up north, four are visible with the naked eye — Mercury has slipped below the horizon. "Most people sound really relieved when we tell them there's not going to be any death and destruction," said Brian Sullivan of the Flandrau Planetarium in Tucson, Ariz., now presenting an uplifting little show called "The End of the World."

"It can be predicted that the arms race between the two superpowers will only be speeded up, not slowed down," the editorial said. It underscored the "sharp confrontation" in Europe between Washington and Moscow. "The European people have suffered from two world wars. The Chinese people have also bitter experience of long years of war. It is their common desire to live and build their own countries in peace, and this is quite reasonable," the writer said.

In recent months, China has shifted away from the stance it adopted toward the United States following the Sino-American normalization of January 1979, and has, as relations became strained over the Taipei issue, resumed criticizing the United States for acting like superpower. Talks on continued U.S. military aid to Nationalist-ruled Republic of China are currently under way in Peking.

Taking advantage of the 10th anniversary of the Shanghai Communiqué of Feb. 28, 1972, which paved the way for Sino-American normalization, President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang proclaimed their determination to surmount their differences.

## 25 Indians die as rain, snow play havoc

NEW DELHI, March 7 (AFP) — At least 25 persons have died in a wave of snow and rain in north and northwest India, unusual for early March, which has also cut off communications for prolonged periods, reports reaching here said Sunday.

Authorities have warned of landslides and avalanches in several villages in the foothills of Himachal Pradesh, north of Delhi, where over 200 cms of snow has fallen in the last few days. The 25 persons officially listed as killed so far died in landslides and house collapses. Some were crushed in their huts by falling trees as the region was hit by severe hailstorms and squalls, the reports said.

Srinagar, in the Kashmir Valley, remained cut off by landslide-blocked mountain passes. Airline services to the picturesque valley have also remained suspended due to incessant snow.

Traffic and telecommunications links have also remained disrupted and life has come to a standstill in the hill resort towns of Mussoorie, Nainital and Simla. Rain has played havoc in vast areas in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana states and some parts of the east Indian state of Bihar.

According to agricultural scientists, the unseasonal downpour and hailstorms could hit the government's hopes of a bumper wheat crop this year. Reports of damage to standing crops have come in from parts of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

## Hurricane kills 3 in Pacific island

NUKU'ALOFA, Tonga, March 7 (AP) — Hurricane Isaac which ravaged this Pacific island kingdom last Wednesday, killed three persons, a senior government minister said Sunday.

Works Minister Langi Kavaliku told a news conference the government had two priorities now that it was receiving large amounts of foreign aid. The first was to take care of emergency requirements like shelter, food and health. The second was a rehabilitation program to ensure that the country's economy got back on its own feet as soon as possible.

Kavaliku said agricultural produce, on pre-hurricane prices, had been lost to the tune of about \$11 million. This was about 90 percent of Tonga's yearly income. "But we hope to be able to grow enough for local consumption in six months' time," he said. The minister said the main hurricane damage had been to the island kingdom's main export crops — bananas which went to New Zealand and copra, which mainly went to Australia.

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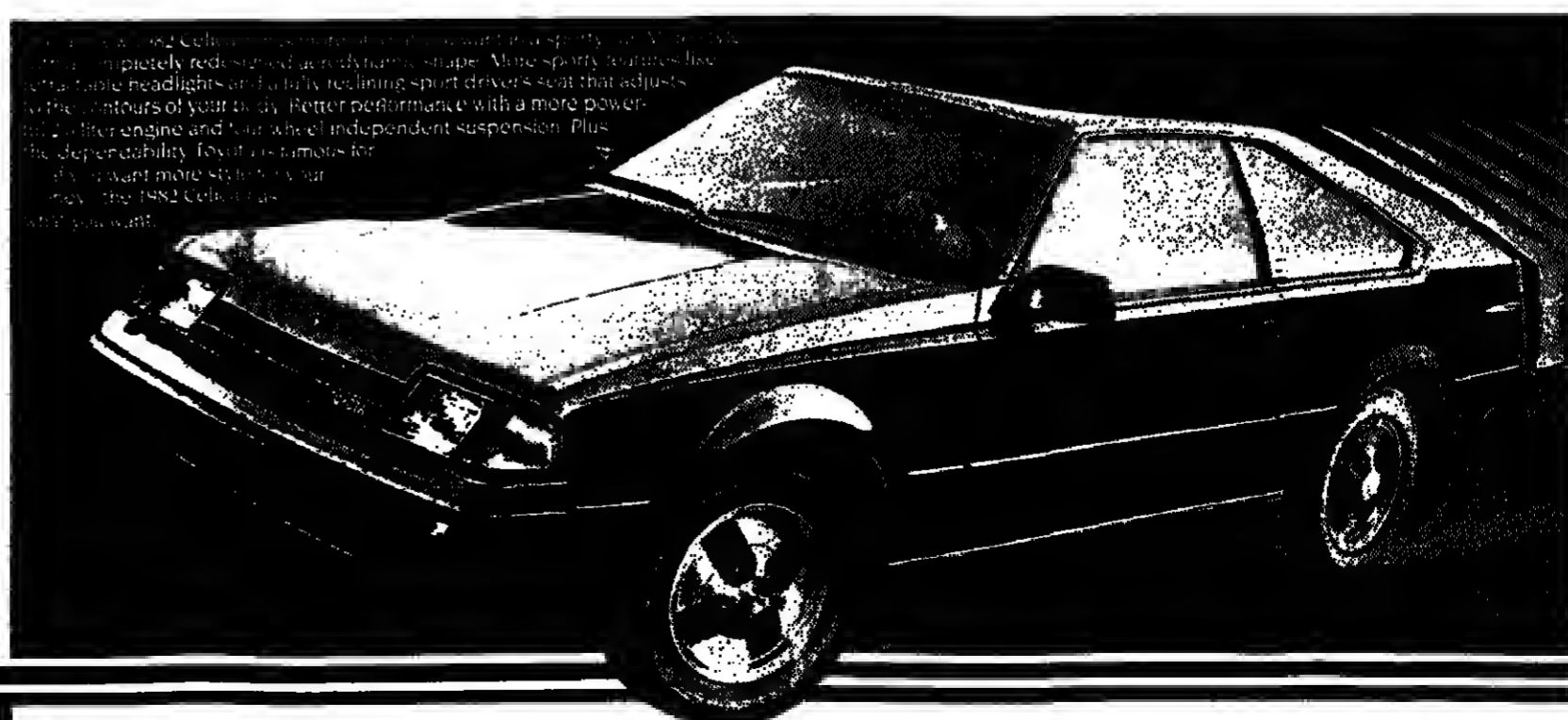
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## Britain acts to avert EEC budget crisis

LONDON, March 8 (AFP) — Britain is making a bid to avoid a new crisis in the European Economic Community (EEC) when national leaders meet for a summit on March 29.

This explains why Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is to meet French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson in the south of England on March 15.

It also explains the setting for a regular meeting here on March 19 between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The central problem of these talks concerns demands by Britain for continuation on the limit of its contribution to the EEC budget. The meetings are intended to ease the work of a conference of foreign ministers in Brussels on March 22 and 23 which will prepare the summit agenda.

The British foreign office is playing down the danger of a major crisis, but the fact is that all factors point to diplomatic deadlock. Britain holds that it is unreasonable that after

Germany it should be the second highest net contributor to the budget, 70 percent of which is devoted to agriculture.

In May 1980, it was agreed that the size of Britain's net contribution should be reduced for two years. London wants this arrangement to be continued, arguing that it was agreed before Britain's entry into the community that a solution should be found of any "unacceptable situation."

The size of the agricultural budget means that farm policy is central to the debate. France is one of the biggest beneficiaries of the common agricultural policy (CAP) and appears to lead opposition to Britain's stand, although French officials deny this.

Neither country wants a confrontation, but Britain has calculated that its contribution in 1982 will rise sharply to 622 million pounds (\$101 billion).

But the *Times* newspaper expresses doubt about this, noting that the figures are viewed skeptically by the other nine countries in the community.

## It's still not a woman's world

PARIS, March 7 (AFP) — Women earn under a tenth of the world wide income, and hold less than nine percent of property. Two out of three people who cannot read or write are female, as are most of the world's 10 million refugees.

These figures have been dusted down by the United Nations and the World Bank for the occasion of international women's day Monday.

It is in the Third World that women receive the roughest deal. Statistically women can expect to live longer than men, but in developing nations women live on average five years less than their partners exhausted by childbirth and work in the field.

Seventy percent of farm work all over the world is carried out by women. Female industrial employment has generally risen, from China to the Soviet Union to the Western world, with a peak in Scandinavia.

But the spiralling unemployment of the last few years has hit women hardest, and worldwide they are segregated in the lesser qualified, often junior clerical jobs.

## Tanzania plans to devalue shilling

DAR-ES-SALAAM, March 7. (R) Tanzania has said its currency will be devalued by 10 percent from Monday. The governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Charles Nyerere, told a news conference that the devaluation was "purely a domestic affair. It is not tied to any technical loans relationship."

Nyerere was apparently referring to reports that the International Monetary Fund has advised Tanzania to make a major currency devaluation. Official Tanzanian sources have said the IMF wants the country to agree to a devaluation of 120 percent but that the government has rejected this. Nyerere said the 10 percent devaluation was necessitated by fluctuations in the U.S. dollar and West European currencies.

It is hoped exporters will take full advantage of the new situation and help the country in solving the current balance of payments difficulties," he said.

## Decks cleared for cable under English Channel

PARIS, March 7 (AFP) — The French government has given the go-ahead to the construction of a British-French electric cable under the English Channel, it was reported here Sunday.

The cable would enable the two countries to use cheap electric current at any given moment. The project had been hanging fire quite some time.



**HOPE FOR THE BLIND:** This computer in a briefcase, called "Brailink", enables blind people to program computers and gives them access to information banks. The blind man in the picture helped to develop Brailink which operates as a normal computer but also feeds back information to the programmer on a tactile strip of up to 48 characters positioned above the keyboard. The equipment enables the blind person to work a full day programming "one-line" with virtually no help from others.

## Concerning semiconductor market

## Japan's offensive irks U.S.

TOKYO, March 7 (AP) — Japanese semiconductor makers won't restrict exports of semiconductors, according to an industry spokesman. But Japanese government officials have asked that they be cautious about increasing their share of the United States market.

Japanese makers account for 70 percent of the second generation 64K RAM semiconductors sold in the United States in 1981. Recently, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry called in the manufacturers and said U.S. industry had complained.

Toshio Takai, the outspoken vice-president of the Japan Electronics Industry Association, responded that Japan's semiconductor makers "have no intention of slowing down exports of either the 64K RAM or semiconductors in general."

But Japanese electronics executives are sensitive to U.S. charges that their firms are being too aggressive in the American market. U.S. firms are just now gearing up production of the second generation 64K RAM, and Japan's share of that market will decline to about 40 to 50 percent in 1982, one senior executive said. Forty percent of Japan's semiconductor exports go to the U.S. market, another 40 percent to Europe and 20 percent to southeast Asia.

"We are very sensitive to the American charges, but we believe their conception is not correct," said a MITI official. "Japanese manufacturers have no intention to accelerate exports. Rather than protect the American market, we want to co-exist there."

But an American executive who has

worked for several large semiconductor firms said, "memory devices like the 64K RAM are the first major target of a very well-planned campaign to gain in the computer and information systems fields. There is no question that integrated circuits are a critical national priority of the government, academia and industry. The Japanese are now reaping the rewards of a very well-planned campaign which is the beginning wave of the same kind of strategy which worked so well in stereos."

The object of controversy is the 64 kilobit semiconductor — a small chip of silicon imprinted with micro circuitry capable of storing 64,000 bits of computer data in a random access memory (RAM). It is an important element in state-of-the-art computers and large electronics.

Sales of the 64K RAM, which began in 1980, more than tripled in 1981, and the price dropped 90 percent as the so-called "big six" of Japan's large electronics firms entered the market. Worldwide sales are expected to increase eight-fold over the next three years to the \$2 billion level.

The 64K RAM competition prompts U.S. fears that the big Japanese firms may repeat their earlier domination of stereos, watches and televisions.

U.S. makers say import quotas may be necessary, and a Congressional study by three California professors recently said the U.S. government should give financial help for research, manpower training and capital procurement. "There is simply no reason to allow the evolution of this sector to be dictated by the policies of foreign governments," the study concluded.

## Canada's hunt for pup seals sparks row

CAP-AUX-MEULES, Quebec, March 7. (R) — Canada's controversial seal pup hunt has begun amid a herd in the West-northwest of the Magdalen Islands with the observer putting the first day's kill at a possible 400 to 600 pups.

Fisheries department marine biologist, who flew over the herd Saturday, said he estimated there were 50,000 pups in the very large herd, covering an area 30 kms (20 miles) long and 100 kms (60 miles) wide.

He said he estimated that 60 percent of the cow seals in the herd were pregnant and none of the pups already born was more than four days old. The biologist said the coats are at their best for commercial fur after the pups are five days old.

The Greenpeace Environmental Group's ship, *Rainbow Warrior*, was approaching the seal hunt area to protest against the hunt, which began Saturday, but its progress was slow because of thick ice and high winds.

The hunt is also being observed by representatives of the World Society for Animal Protection from London and Boston. The hunt began officially last week, but its start was delayed until Saturday by bad weather and difficulties in locating a herd.

## Indo-U.K. trade expansion urged

NEW DELHI, March 7 (AP) — Indian Commerce Minister Shriyaji Patil has said that although Britain remained a leading trading partner of India as well as a source of investment and technology, "bilateral economic relations have not expanded as fast as they should have."

"Businessmen and industrialists of India and the United Kingdom can harness the complementarities of the two economies and forge a formidable economic force," a government press statement quoted him as telling a New Delhi workshop on Indo-British trade and industrial cooperation.

The minister said British exports to India had increased in the past two years because of a stepped-up marketing campaign by English firms, but imports had not changed.

## Iraq hikes aid to World Bank

BEIRUT, March 7 (R) — Iraq has decided to increase its share in the capital of the World Bank from \$69.8 million to \$177.8 million, the Iraqi news agency said Sunday.

It said the decision, taken by the ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), was aimed at keeping a balance between Iraq's stake in the World Bank and its share in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which went up in 1980.

## Sea law parley opens today

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AFP) — The law of the sea conference — which has taken up a total of 85 weeks spread over more than eight years — resumes here Monday with a 43-page document of "reasonable but very firm demands" from the United States.

But experts here privately acknowledge that this document, the result of a year-long reflection by the United States of its position, might provoke an angry clash with the Third World.

The talks will reopen at the United Nations in New York, and the proposals which the State Department describes as "reasonable" but "firm", concern mainly the problem of exploitation of mineral resources on the sea.

## Tunisia to set up bank with UAE

ABU DHABI, March 7 (R) — Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) will establish a joint investment bank with a 50 million Tunisian dinar (\$100 million) capital under an agreement signed Saturday.

It was signed after talks by Tunisian Prime Minister Muhammad Mazali, who has been touring Gulf countries. Mazali signed an agreement for a joint investment bank with Qatar with a 70 million Tunisian dinar (\$140 million) capital Wednesday.

Like the Tunisian-Qatari bank, the Tunisian-UAE bank's capital will be shared equally by two countries and will finance industrial agricultural and tourist projects in the north African country, according to an official announcement.

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## ESCAP survey shows

## Economic woes plague S. Asia

BANGKOK, March 7 (R) — Grinding poverty, unemployment and chronic trade deficits continue to blight the countries of South Asia, according to a new United Nations survey published Sunday.

The report, prepared by the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), said mass starvation in some areas could be avoided only by large food imports. It also said the gap between rich and poor was continuing to widen in most Southeast Asian countries.

Economic conditions had improved in the war-ravaged Communist countries of Indochina, but the report said they still needed massive food aid from abroad.

One bright spot in the region was the record of the five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The report said these countries — Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand — as well as Burma, Hong Kong and South Korea had maintained strong rates of economic growth in the midst of world recession.

Their growth rates ranged from five percent in the Philippines to four percent in Hong Kong while recession reduced growth rates in industrialized nations to under two percent.

## Laker plans new airline

LONDON, March 7 (AP) — Sir Freddie Laker, pioneer of cheap trans-Atlantic air travel whose Laker Airways went broke last month is circulating plans for a new Laker II airline — smaller, leaner and definitely not cut-price, the *Sunday Times* reported.

The newspaper said it had obtained a prospectus prepared by Sir Freddie's backers that "is now doing the rounds of city (financial) institutions in search of financial backing to the tune of 105 million pounds (\$192 million)."

The paper said Laker appears to be contemplating a "shoestring operation" that will show a "change of emphasis from the old Laker Airways days."

It said he will fly with only five aircraft and 770 employees, compared with 13 aircraft and 2,795 staff before, and will concentrate on services at Gatwick Airport, south of London, to Los Angeles, Miami and New York.

"But most significant of all is the total rejection of the old buccannery days of price-cutting," the *Times* said. "Laker in future will be pitched on the same level as other airlines. It is even suggested that the new airline might actually join IATA (the International Air Transport Association), the airlines fare-fixing cartel against which Laker has campaigned for many years."

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka — are among the poorest in the world with annual per capita incomes ranging from \$80 in Bhutan to \$260 in Pakistan.

The survey said low income was compounded by glaring inequalities. The richest 20 percent took 59 percent of the total income in Nepal, 49 percent in India and 43 percent in Sri Lanka. Malnutrition was widespread and mass starvation a recurring danger to be avoided only by large imports of cereals, it added.

The survey said another common feature of the economic situation in South Asia was reliance on foreign aid and borrowings to finance growing balance of payments deficits. "Dear oil and domestic inflation have pushed up import bills, and world recession has impeded export growth," it said. Although conditions had improved in the Communist countries in Indochina, the survey said further progress would depend on foreign aid, which was uncertain.

## Swiss secrecy upsets U.S.

BERNE, March 7 (AFP) — Swiss banking secrecy is often said to protect the proceeds of international crime and tax evasion — and now the United States is negotiating to plug what might be termed a "Swiss loophole" in a U.S. law — insider share dealing.

Insider dealing occurs when someone with privileged and confidential company information, concerning a takeover for example, misuses the knowledge to trade in shares and make a stock market killing.

The practice is illegal in the United States, but is permitted in Switzerland. This explains why a U.S. delegation has just spent three days here negotiating with Swiss bankers on ways of preventing people from using inside information about U.S. companies to speculate behind Swiss banking secrecy.

Some company deals which caused upheaval in the U.S. stock market last year have led to friction between the two countries.

One example concerns a plan by the Kuwait National Oil Company to pay \$51 a share for a stake in the U.S. Santa Fe oil prospecting company, at that time valued at \$20 a share. As soon as the deal was announced Oct. 5, the price doubled to \$40.

Before the announcement, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), a U.S. body that oversees such deals, noted massive purchases of shares by the Swiss banks.

The latter are among the biggest investors on the U.S. stock market, and the SEC asked the Swiss bankers to provide the names of those clients for whom they bought Santa Fe shares. But the Swiss have replied that to do so would be to break Swiss banking law concerning confidentiality.

On Nov. 11, a U.S. Federal judge responded by imposing a daily fine of \$50,000 on the bank for Italian Switzerland, and froze some of its assets in an attempt to make it

It said Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos made gains in production of rice, the staple food, but they still needed major food aid from abroad. Vietnam's rice production substantially increased to 12.5 million tons in 1981 but in April it had to appeal through the United Nations for 484,000 tons of emergency food aid.

Kampuchea last year planned to expand rice cultivation to 70 percent of the production level when the country was at peace but the U.N. had to call for \$200 million aid grant because of a shortfall.

The report, which is to be discussed at an ESCAP annual ministerial conference opening here March 20, said Vietnam made some progress in restoring rubber output and coal mining but efforts were handicapped by deterioration of equipment and transport deficiencies. "The economy, then, depends much upon foreign aid and this, too, has come into unexpected difficulties," it said.

divulge the information. The bank responded, as have several other Swiss banks, by persuading its clients themselves to co-operate with the U.S. authorities.

Bankers here recognise the need to find a long-term solution, as they are anxious to maintain their business relationship with the United States. They have indicated in recent months that they are prepared to accept penalties in Switzerland for insider trading.

There appears to be a basic difference on the problem of insider dealing, with the banks indicating that they might respond to specific requests concerning suspects, but are not prepared to allow the U.S. authorities to mount blanket searches by asking for entire lists of clients who purchase a particular share.

Some years ago the Swiss National Bank tried to introduce reforms to the system of highly secret numbered bank accounts. However, the bankers demonstrated that they are deeply committed to a system which, in the words of Credit Suisse director Hans Maas, is intended to protect "the interests of the client" despite "its minor faults."

## U.K. smokers' no-tax plea triggers row

LONDON, March 7 (R) — Britain's smokers, already paying 74 percent tax on cigarettes, have just told Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher 1.5 million times over: "enough is enough."

They sent her a "smoker's petition" with 1,500,000 signatures urging her to give them a miss when deciding where to raise taxes in the next budget.

The tobacco industry is waging an unprecedented campaign to head off any further increase in the 1982 budget to be presented Tuesday. Apart from organizing the petition, it has taken full-page advertisements in national newspapers costing more than 650,000 sterling (\$1.2 million) to protest that the current 74 percent duty is already too high.

"The result of the petition exceeded the wildest dreams of many people in our industry," said Tony St. Aubyn, assistant director of the industry's trade association, the Tobacco Advisory Council.

But David Simpson, director of a government-subsidized anti-smoking group called Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), dismissed the petition as a dismal failure.

"This represents less than 10 percent of smokers and was achieved at a cost roughly six times that of our annual income." "What this campaign shows is that we are dealing with people who have their backs to the wall."

## U.S. budget faces major modifications

SANTA BARBARA, March 7 (R) — Senior White House aides said Sunday they feared Congress would force major changes in President Ronald Reagan's 1983 federal budget, cutting defense spending and modifying his tax reduction program.

Some officials spending the weekend with Reagan at his California ranch thought the president would win his battle to keep the budget intact.

But the consensus among senior aides was that Congress, deeply concerned by the budget's projected \$91.5 billion deficit, would be able to make big major changes. "Congress is going to try to impose its will on the president whether he likes it or not," one senior aide said.

The aides said Reagan would fight to the limit to keep the current tax program, which cut taxes by five percent last October and calls for further reductions of 10 percent in July this year and July next year.

On defense, Reagan regarded his proposal to increase spending in the 1983 financial year beginning in October as sacred and untouchable, the aides said.

## India to purchase oil from Russia

NEW DELHI, March 7 (AP) — The Soviet Union has agreed to sell 2.50 million metric tons of crude oil to India this year, the United News of India quoted official sources here as saying Sunday.

The agreement came during talks in Moscow last week between Soviet officials and a two-member Indian delegation comprising Joint Petroleum Secretary R. Vasudevan and State-owned Indian Oil Corporation Chairman C.R. Das Gupta, the news agency said.

The report gave no other details. The petroleum ministry's spokesman was not available immediately for comment. India is expected to import 14 million tons of crude oil in 1982. The Soviet Union had earlier this year contracted to supply 2.25 million tons of petroleum products to India.

Financial Roundup  
Dull trading hits rial rates

By J. H. Hammond

JEDDAH, March 7 — The local markets reported a dull and quiet trading day Sunday with the European markets closed on that day. Domestic banks and the Bahraini-based OBU's — offshore booking units — had no guidance on how the European markets would open Monday, and adopted a cautious, low-key profile.

Riyal deposit levels hardly moved for most of the day with minor variations seen in short-term deposit rates. Rates were, in general, lower than Saturday closing levels, but this was due to inactivity rather than any trading position-taking. In the local exchanges, commercial demand made up the bulk of exchange volumes, with demand for the dollar slackening off compared with Thursday's higher levels.

The OBU's did quote dollar deposit rates, if only for information purposes, and these seemed to suggest that the recent dollar deposit rate stability would continue on Monday in the European markets. The

three-month Eurodollar rate was put at 14 1/4-14 1/2 percent which is only 1/16 percent lower than Friday night New York closing levels. This dollar deposit rate stability contrasts sharply with the sharp drop in rates experienced by the markets after the release of U.S. weekly money supply figures of three weeks ago. The M1 measurement showed a fall of \$3.1 billion. Last Friday's drop of \$3.0 billion hardly moved the deposit market, but affected the dollar's value on the exchanges. U.S. federal budget deficit worries continue to keep the dollar interest rates high.

In the local markets, rial rates opened at 12 1/4-12 1/2 percent levels for the one-month and 12 1/4-13 1/4 percent levels for the one-year. Dealers reported few transactions in these tenors, with most activity being in the week-fixed market, at rates of 11-12 percent. This takes the week-fixed from 13-14 percent to the present levels. In the exchanges, spot rial/dollar rates fell back from opening levels of 3.4200-05 to 3.4195-00 in dull and featureless trading.

## Cloth demand in India drops

NEW DELHI, March 7 (PTI) — The crisis in India's cotton textile industry has focused attention on the meagre cloth consumption in the country and the failure of the successive five-year plans to stimulate it. Despite the massive investment in each plan, India continues to have one of the lowest levels of cloth consumption in the world.

International comparison reveals that the per capita availability of cloth in India in 1974 was 2.1 kg against 13.4 kg in the USSR, 14.9 kg in the UK, 21.2 kg in Switzerland and 22.4 kg in U.S.A. The data for the subsequent years are not readily available. But the disparities in cloth consumption between India and these countries continues to remain as wide as ever.

In India the per capita availability of cloth was 16.85 meters in 1964, which declined to 14.57 meters in 1971 and 13.68 meters in 1977. In 1978 there was an improvement to 15.24 meters, but it fell to 14.75 meters in 1979.

India's cotton textile industry is one of the largest in the world and it is also a major exporter of various kinds of textiles. It employs over 3,300 million rupees of capital and its annual output is of the order of 36,000 million rupees. The organized and decentralized sectors of the industry are estimated to produce annually 9.5 billion meters of cloth. The industry also earns about 8,500 million rupees to 10,000 million rupees per year from exports. Yet an industry of such vital importance to the national economy has been subjected from time to time to crises of one type or another with the result that today the price of cloth remains beyond the reach of the bulk of the country's population.

The Government of India has said that the ills of the industry have arisen because the mills in general have failed to give timely and proper attention to measures for reducing costs, improving quality, and increasing the demand for its products.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 8:00 p.m. Saturday	Transfer
SAMA	
Bahraini Dinar	9.05
Bangladesh Taka	15.40
Belgian Franc (1,000)	283.00
Canadian Dollar	146.90
Deutsche Mark (100)	146.80
Dutch Guilder (100)	134.00
Egyptian Pound	3.44
Emirates Dirham (100)	93.00
French Franc (100)	57.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	52.50
Indian Rupee (100)	36.95
Iranian Rial (100)	—
Israeli Sheqel	27.50
Italian Lira (10,000)	27.50
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.75
Jordanian Dinar	3.97
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.08
Lebanese Lira (100)	71.90
Moroccan Dirham (100)	33.25
Pakistani Rupee (100)	31.45
Philippines Peso (100)	41.60
Pound Sterling	6.32
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.00
Singapore Dollar (100)	163.25
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	33.35
Swiss Franc (100)	186.20
Syrian Lira (100)	58.00
Turkish Lira (1,000)	186.05
U.S. Dollar	3.429
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.00

	Selling Price	Buying Price
Gold kg.	37,000	36,800
10 Tolas bar	4,470	4,380
Ounce	1,230	1,130

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6429932, Jeddah.

## SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tenders No.	Tender Price (\$M)	Closing Date
Southern Province Municipal and Rural Affairs Department	Temporary surfacing in Bisha	1	300	14.3.82
" " "	Temporary surfacing in Sabt Al-Ayala	2	300	14.3.82
Lahor and Social Ministry	Building a warehouse at Qatif Social Service Center	—	300	27.2.82

PORTS AUTHORITY  
JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 12TH JAMAD AL AWWAL 1402/7TH MARCH 1982

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
3.	Ever Splendor	Alsaada	Pipes/L. Poles/Gen.	4.3.82
4.	Banglar Kakoli	Aljass	Steel/Gan./Vahs.	2.3.82
5.	Ibn Younis	Kanoo	Contra/Gan./H. Lifts	2.3.82
6.	Philippine Saminae	Barnodah	Barley	2.3.82
9.	Wakamiz Maru	Aliraza	Steel/Gan./Plant	1.3.82
10.	Island Marlin	Barnodah	Barley/Wheat	21.2.82
11.	Union Hodeland	O.C.E.	Steel/Gan./Contra.	1.3.82
12.	Ara Grace	Alsaada	Constr. Matr./Gen.	4.3.82
13.	Khaled	Barnodah	Barley/Contra.	6.3.82
16.	Al Shamlat	Kanoo	Containers	8.3.82
18.	Achilleus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	28.2.82
19.	Edga	Alasab	Bulk Cement	4.3.82
20.	Admiral Zmajevic	Algasalbi	Barley	4.3.82
21.	An Hsing	O.C.E.	Phy/Tyres/Gen./cars	6.3.82
22.	Takatsuki Maru	O.C.E.	Reefers	6.3.82
23.	Corinne	El Hawi	Contra/Steel/Gan.	2.3.82
25.	Kubbar	Alsaada	Vahet/Gen./L.Board	2.3.82
26.	Bowon	O.C.E.	General	6.3.82
27.	Arctico Glory	Gulf	Barley	3.3.82
28.	Resurgence Express	S.A.M.A.	General/L.Oil	1.3.82
29.	Alaska	O.C.E.	Reefers	1.3.82
30.	Cer Alairt	Barber	Tiles/Timber/Gen.	1.3.82

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT  
DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 12.5.1402/7.3.1982 CHANGES OF 24 HOURS

1.	Sentosa	Gulf	Bulk Wheat	6.3.82
2.	Mykonos	MET	Frozen Cargo	2.3.82
3.	Maritime Victor	Aliraza	Steel Pipes	4.3.82
4.	Leo	Gulf	Steel	5.3.82
5.	Ned Lloyd Barcelona	Kanoo	General	6.3.82
9.	Wuzi	Orri	Loading Urea	21.2.82
11.	Seasport	Orri	General/Contra.	4.3.82
13.	Ulysses	Orri	Steel	6.3.82
15.	Panch Jyoti	Orri	General	22.2.82
19.	San John	Gulf	Bagged Cement	4.3.82
21.	Baltic Freater	Barber	Frozen Chicken	5.3.82
22.	Khaiyur	SEA	General/Rice	6.3.82
25.	Australia	SEA	Containers	1.3.82
Barber	28.	Al Asad	Bagged Barley	6.3.82
SEA	29.	Golden Venture	Bulk Iron Ore	6.3.82
Orri	30.	Krid Ruby	General	6.3.82
Kanoo				

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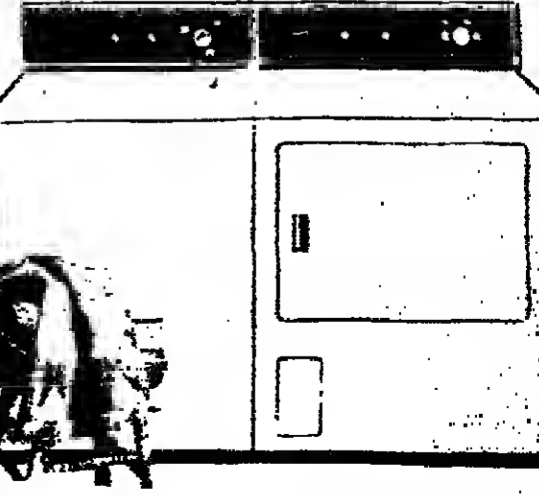
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## In Bay Hill Golf Classic

## Scott Hoch joins pace setters

ORLANDO, Florida, March 7 (AP) — Scott Hoch came back from an overnight storm delay to finish off a par 81 and gain a tie for the second-round lead Saturday in the weather-plagued \$300,000 Bay Hill Golf Classic.

Hoch, in the half of the field stranded on the course by a violent thunderstorm Friday afternoon, finally completed 36 holes with a 136 total, 6-under par on the 7,089-yard Bay Hill Club Course.

"I feel like I wasted a lot of shots out there, but I'm happy. I'm not behind," said Hoch, who ranks 13th on this year's money-winning list and was a runner-up last week at Dorland. Going into Sunday's double-round, 36-hole windup, Hoch shared the top spot with two of the game's more formidable performers, Jack Nicklaus and Craig Stadler, the outstanding player on the tour this season.

Nicklaus finished a 67 and Stadler, who has won once this season, was second in another and led through three rounds last week, completed a 80 before play was abandoned Friday. "It was a different kind of round, broken into two days," Hoch said. "My concentration was just shot. But I'm not going to let it worry me. I feel I'm playing well. I've got a lot of confidence going into Sunday. I'm looking forward to the rest of the tournament." Nicklaus, Stadler and others who completed their

second rounds Friday did not play Saturday. And that, Hoch suggested, could be a problem.

Denis Watson of South Africa, also among the 75 players who had to return Saturday to complete their rounds under Gray, threatening skies, had a 68 that left him alone at 137, a single shot off the pace.

Jerry Pate, with a 68, Mick Soli, with a 73, and Jay Maas, with a 71, joined Ray Floyd, Lanny Wadkins and Larry Nelson at 138. Floyd, Wadkins and Nelson finished play Friday.

Tom Kite, last year's leading money-winner, had a 70 on the rain-soaked course and topped the big group at 139, only three back with two rounds to go in the chase for a \$54,000 first prize. Host Arnold Palmer, however, failed to make the cut for the final 36 holes. The national seniors champion could do no better than a 74 and was at 150. It took a score of 143 to qualify. Hoch, 26, in his third year of tour activity, parred the four holes he played before the rains came Friday and sent him and 74 others scurrying for cover. They marked their positions on the course and resumed play from that point Saturday morning.

He birdied his sixth hole from about 10 feet (3-m) but followed with bogeys on his eighth and ninth, each time going over the green. He

## Malaysian Open

## Hepler emerges on top

KUALA LUMPUR, March 7 (AFP) — Denny Hepler became the first American to win the Malaysian Open Golf championship after a three-way sudden death playoff to collect the first prize together with another American, David Ogren. Ogren and Taiwanese Hsieh Min Nam were all on 208 after 54 holes. Hepler snatched the title in the second hole of the playoff.

After all three carded par fours on the first playoff hole, a birdie putt on the par four second hole earned Hepler the title. Ogren and Hsieh carded par fours. Four strokes away in third position were four golfers, including local pro Ramayah Marimuthu, who had returned the lowest round Saturday, to lead with Frankie Minoza of the Philippines.

The others were Taiwanese Ayhung Wen Neng, Filipino amateur Frankie Minoza and American Terry Gale. Hepler, who was 30th on the Asian Golf Circuit last year, said this was the biggest tournament he had won so far.

He fired a one under par 70 Sunday to add to his three under par 68 and one under par 70 in the earlier two rounds. "I feel very good, fantastic to be the first American to win the tournament," Hepler said. He attributed

## Ohsako leaves Daniel behind

SUN CITY, Arizona, March 7 (AP) — Tatsuko Ohsako shot a 5-under-par 67 Saturday to pull away from Beth Daniel and take a commanding four-stroke lead after three rounds of the \$100,000 LPGA American Express-Sun City Classic.

The 72-hole tournament concludes Sunday at the 6,232-yard Hillcrest Golf Course here. Ohsako, a veteran of the Japanese LPGA tour, extended to 45 her streak of holes without a bogey as she moved to 12-under-par 204 for the tourney. Daniel, meanwhile, slipped to a 71 and is now at 208.

She and Ohsako began Saturday's round tied at 137 — 7-under-par. Carole Jo Callison fired a 70 to take over third place with a 209 total — five strokes off Ohsako's pace. Donna Caponi and Dianne Dailey are in fourth at 210. Caponi had a 3-under-par 69 Saturday while Dailey carded a 2-under-par 70.

Bunched in fifth place at 211 are Barbara Moxness and Ayako Okamoto, winner of last week's Arizona Copper Classic in Tucson. Daniel, the leading money winner on the

## Chaudhry's effort in vain

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, March 7 — Saudi Resin's Saleem Chaudhry's superb bowling performance went in vain on a day when bowlers ruled the roost in Al Hutaimee Cricket League last Friday.

Exploiting ideal conditions, Saleem, whose final analysis read 8 for 61, nearly made JCC rue its decision of opting to bat first. JCC flourished to a mere 126 thanks to a dour 49 by Fazal, inclusive of eight boundaries. The total, though paltry, proved a match winning total as Saudi Resin batting prowess proved inept in taking up the JCC challenge, finishing with only 78. Only three batsmen reached double figures as Fazal (3 for 9), crowned the day with an all-round effort, and Waheed (3 for 22) broke Saudi Resin's resistance.

At Al Hamra, New Star, conquerors of Transcontinental in its opening tie, proved no match for Indian Blues. The Indians allowed the New Star the first use of the strip. But after a steady start by Yunus (17) and Arshad

## Shalimar completes league with win

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, March 7 — The last but one match of the Binzagr Benson and Hedges Cricket League was gone through last Friday and Shalimar, as expected, won the match against 1395 to finish runner-up to Pak Saudi.

Shalimar lost its crucial tie with Pak Saudi in the previous week in the seven-team league and it was decisive. Till the match, which was clinched narrowly by Pak Saudi, Shalimar and Pak Saudi waged a close battle for the league honors.

The outcome of the last Friday's encounter has nearly brought out the final standings of the league. The top two places however, were already decided in the previous week. Barring first Shalimar had lost six wickets for 59 runs in 11 overs. But a 102-run association for the seventh-wicket between Afaq Hussain (67) and Salman (57) gave Shalimar a total of 163. Also shoddy fielding aided Shalimar's recovery.

With a moderate target to chase 1395 were soon in dire straits reeling at 32 for five wickets at the halfway stage. But Southworth with an unbeaten 48 and Davies (16) revived the flagging 1395 batting with some lively hitting and reduced the margin of defeat.

Afaq to lead

Meanwhile, Shalimar's Afaq Hussain was elected to lead the Jeddah XI for the second Inter-City Cricket match against Riyadh on March 18 and 19. The inaugural Inter-City clash was won by Jeddah and it hopes to repeat its success and it has named a squad of 14.

The team: Afaq Hussain (Captain), Shafiq Ali, Habib Khan, Shaikat Ali (All 'rounder), Asim Shah (vice-captain), Jumaid Sikkander (both Sikkander), Pervaiz Sah, Nasim Khan, Khalil Ullah (all Pak Saudi), Shahid Amin, Richard Peacock (both 1395), Sobah Amjad and Aqil Naim (both Pak Saudi) and Anis Qureshi (IAL).

got back to even for the day with a 6-footer on his 10th and dropped out of a tie for the lead with a poor chip that set up a bogey on his 12th and then regained a share of the halfway lead with a 20-foot (6-meter) birdie putt on his 15th.

Meanwhile, three-time winner Gary Player of South Africa, and Spain's Severico Ballesteros, the only other foreign player to capture the masters Golf Tournament, top a list of 10 foreigners invited to the 46th annual event in Augusta, Georgia, April 6-11.

The list was announced Saturday by Masters chairman Hord W. Hardin. The 10 foreigners join a group of 74 U.S. players who were invited two weeks ago. The 46-year-old Player, who won at the Augusta National Golf Club layout in 1961, 1974 and 1978, will be making his 10th appearance in the Masters.

Ballesteros, the youngest Masters champion in history when he won here in 1980 at the age of 23, will be making his sixth appearance. The group also includes David Graham of Australia, Isao Aoki of Japan, Peter Oosterhuis of England and Greg Norman of Australia.

Making their first appearances will be Dave Barr of Canada, Yutaka Hagawa of Japan, Bernhard Langer of West Germany and Philippe Poujouy of France. Graham, the 1981 U.S. Open champion, finished seventh here in 1981 and was fifth the year before. His best finish ever in eight appearances.

Aoki, was the runner-up in the 1980 U.S. Open and tied for fourth in the U.S. PGA Championship in 1981. He will be making his eighth Masters appearance. Norman finished fourth in the 1981 Masters, while Oosterhuis, a regular on the American tour, will be making his 10th appearance here, finishing tied for third in 1973. The list of U.S. players is led by defending champion Tom Watson and five-time winner Jack Nicklaus.



Didier Pironi...denounces Tribunal's decision

## Mouton bags Portugal Rally

LISBON, March 7 (AFP) — Michele Mouton of France won the 2,300km (1,445 mile) Rally of Portugal World Championship event which finished at Estoril near here early Sunday morning.

Mouton, who last year at San Remo became the first woman ever to win a World Championship Rally, powered her four-wheel drive Audi Quattro to outright victory as, one after the other, the favorites crashed out.

Sweden's Per Eklund (Toyota Celica) finished a distant runner-up. Only 23 of the original 91 starters finished and the two biggest names to fall by the wayside were former world champion Walter Rohrl of West Germany and Mouton's Audi team-mate Hannu Mikkola of Finland.

Rohrl, lying second and the only driver in a challenging position, crashed his Rothman's Open at the start of Friday's tough fourth stage. Mikkola went out of the event on the second stage when he rolled his Audi.

## Over tribunal's decision

## Pironi reacts strongly

PARIS, March 7 (AFP) — Didier Pironi, chairman of the Formula One Racing Drivers' Organization, Saturday denounced the decision of the International Automobile Federation's appeal tribunal to reduce but not scrap the penalties imposed on 28 drivers for protests before the South African Grand Prix.

"We can't accept the decision. We have consistently denied that we have broken any rules though we have been punished all the same," he said here. "We appealed against the manner in which the executive committee of FISA, the auto-sport federation, issued the punishment's on January 28. The tribunal agreed with us on that score, but brushed it aside to consider the South African events themselves."

"In law that is questionable, and that is also the view of our legal adviser, Paulssen, who said he was surprised by the tribunal's conduct in comparison to similar hearings he often attends."

Pironi, a French based driver, said he would prepare a report on events for the other drivers, and would incorporate a summary of actions taken by his organization, the Professional Drivers' Association.

It was too early to say whether they would take any fresh action at the Brazilian Grand Prix in Rio De Janeiro in a fortnight's time. But he was certain the drivers would continue to press for revisions to the new super license, which caused them to refuse to take part in practices before the South African Grand Prix.

"We must continue our fight for safety on the course, our principal concern, but it won't be easy," the French driver said. The drivers complained that the new licenses would free race organizers from responsibility for safety, and would also limit drivers' earning potential.

## Parksons triumphs

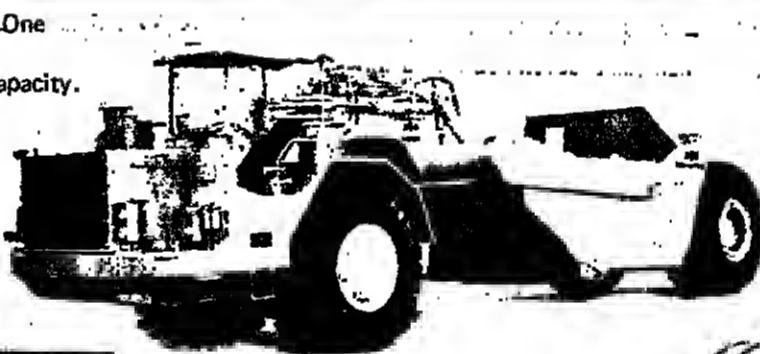
By a Staff Writer

YANBU, March 7 — A fine all-round performance by Watista proved in vain for Aramco as it went down by 54 runs to Parksons in a 40-overs per side friendly cricket match at the Al-Nawa ground.

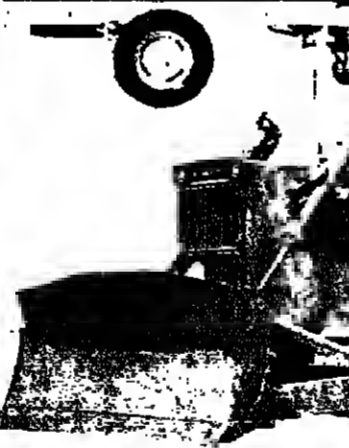
Watista, after taking three wickets for 30 runs in Parksons — who batted first — total of 265, slammed an unbeaten 114. His effort was wasted as his colleagues could not lend him support. For Parksons Roy D'Souza was the most successful bowler with figures of four for 39. Earlier, Parksons was put on the road for the huge tally mainly due to contributions from Yusuf Khan 70, Raza Zaidi 46 and Ranganathan 50.

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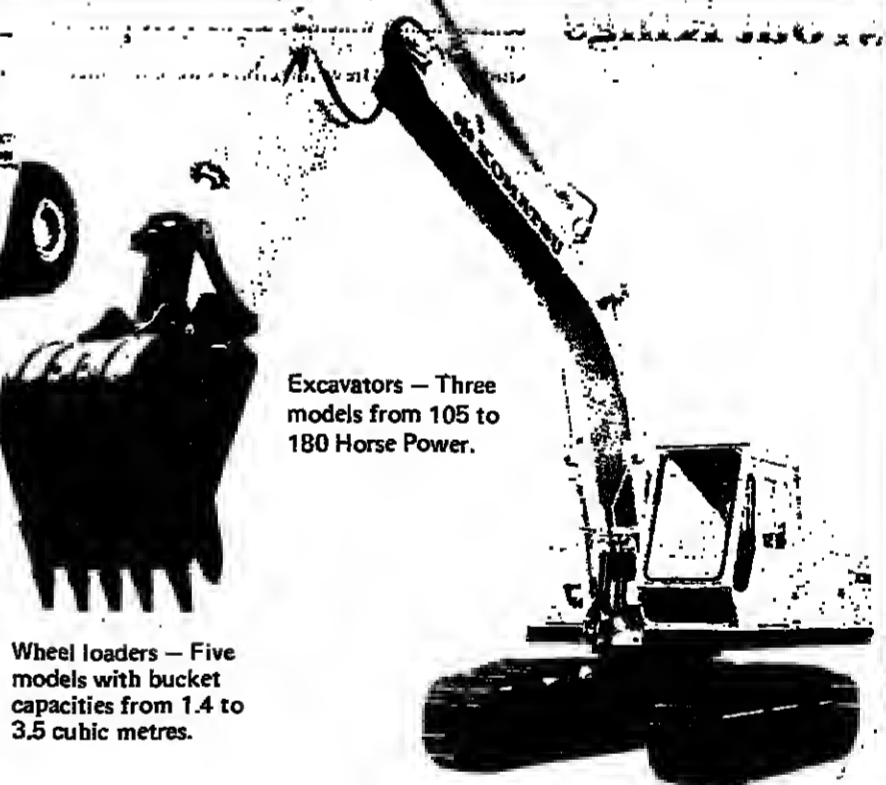
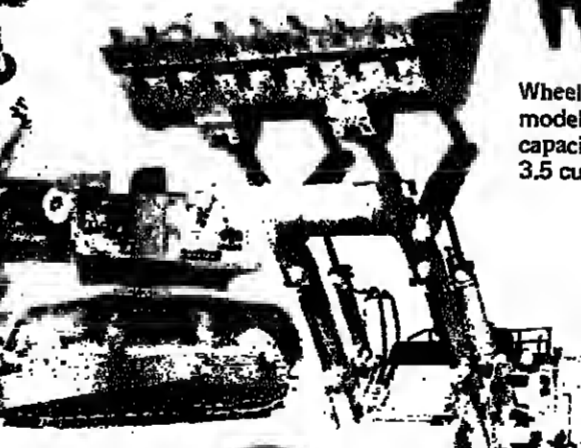


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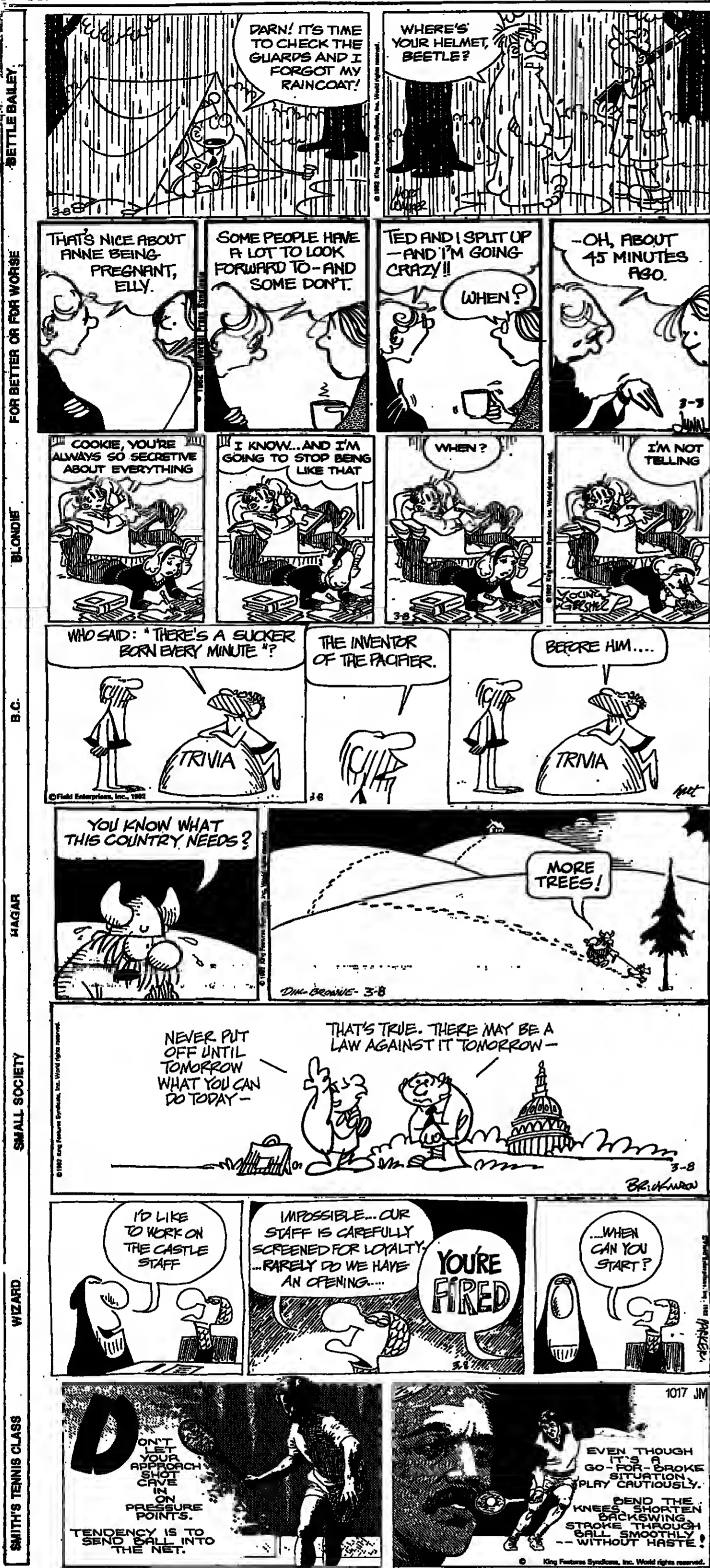
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## Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1982

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)  
Friction with co-workers and loved ones are both possible now. Be tactful with others, despite their obvious inconsistencies.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20)  
Homelife is favored over outside entertainment. A change in plans could dampen your mood about a romantic interest, but be flexible.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 20)

If someone gives you an inch, you may take a mile and irritate a higher-up. Be circumspect in behavior. Avoid friction with loved ones.

**CANCER** (June 21 to July 22)  
Financial prospects improve, but there may be difficulty in getting your point of view across to others. Make yourself clear.

**LEO** (July 23 to Aug. 22)  
Don't be rushed into signing an agreement. Care is needed

in financial matters, which now have a way of turning against you.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)  
You work better from the sidelines now, since it's not the best time to push your personal interests. Avoid arguments about money.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)  
Friends are helpful now, but you could dwell upon a past mistake. Forget worry and concentrate on ways to make the future better.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)  
Though career interests should go well, there may be problems in interpersonal relationships. Sidestep needless controversy.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

A show of independence could irritate a higher-up. Relations with business associates are problematic.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)  
Do further research concerning an investment. Career talks could break down into argument. Higher-ups will not listen to advice.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)  
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<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>	6:30 Wonder of the World	10:30 In Touch (Haramain)
4:00 Quran	7:00 News	11:10 Feature Film
4:30 Quran Preview	7:30 Green Acres	11:10 Al-Qasbiyah
4:45 Madani Mathematics	7:45 Panchen of the Dalai	
4:50 Children's Programs	Street	
5:15 Quran	8:40 Wrestling	
6:30 Islamic Program	9:45 Newsweek's Programs	
7:15 Mid Al-Jalidien	Feature Film	
7:45 Entertainment	11:10 News	
8:00 English Song		
8:30 The Unlimited World	<b>DUBAI Channel 10</b>	
8:50 Local Series	4:00 Quran	
9:00 Arabic News	4:15 Religious Talk	
9:30 Quran	4:30 Cartoons	
9:45 Quran Preview	5:00 Children's Series	
9:50 Quran	5:30 Local Children's Program	
9:55 Quran	6:00 Documentary	
10:00 Quran	6:30 Family Funnet	
10:05 Quran	7:30 Local News	
10:10 Quran	8:00 Thumper John M.D.	
10:15 Quran	9:00 Arabic Drama	
10:20 Quran	10:00 World News	
10:25 Quran	10:30 Program Preview Songs	
10:30 Quran	11:10 English Feature	
10:35 Quran	12:10 Wrecking	
10:40 Quran		
10:45 Quran	<b>DUBAI Channel 33</b>	
10:50 Quran	5:00 Quran	
10:55 Quran	5:15 Baseball	
11:00 Quran	5:30 Let's Win Again	
11:05 Quran	6:00 Documentary	
11:10 Quran	6:30 Beverly Hills-Billies	
11:15 Quran	7:00 Newsweek	
11:20 Quran	7:30 Local News	
11:25 Quran	7:45 My West Coast	
11:30 Quran	8:00 News	
11:35 Quran	8:30 Thumper John M.D.	
11:40 Quran	8:55 Islamic Holybooks	
11:45 Quran	9:00 Weather and Father	
11:50 Quran	9:15	
11:55 Quran		
12:00 Quran		
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# U.S. ship sinks; 9 missing

NEW YORK, March 7 (Agencies) — A 44,881-ton U.S.-registered oil tanker sank Sunday with nine of its 25 American crewmen missing and presumed dead after an explosion some 750 miles east of Bermuda, the U.S. Coast Guard reported. The 16 other crewmen of the tanker, *Golden Dolphin*, took to lifeboats and were picked up by the Swedish motor vessel *Norland* at the scene after the explosion Saturday night, a Coast Guard spokesman said.

The *Norland* continued its voyage after finishing a search for more survivors and was to drop the 16 men at Gibraltar on its way to Messina, Sicily.

The *Golden Dolphin* was sailing empty from New Orleans to Port Said, Egypt, to pick up cargo, the Coast Guard said. The captain, who was not identified, was quoted as saying he believed the nine missing men were killed in the blast, which was followed by a fire.

"Apparently all nine of them were working in the tanks at the time of the explosion," the Coast Guard spokesman, Johnny Ludlow, said. The cause of the blast was not determined.

Ludlow said no formal search for the nine missing crew members was anticipated because "there are not expected to be any survivors" other than the 16 rescued.

# Guatemalans vote amidst tight security

GUATEMALA CITY, March 7 (R) — Guatemalan security forces mounted one of their biggest security operations in an attempt to prevent disruption by leftist guerrillas of Sunday's presidential elections.

A civilian passer-by was killed Saturday in a guerrilla car bomb explosion in Guatemala City and the army said about 12 insurgents and six civil defense militiamen died in a clash Friday in the northwestern province of Quiché.

The election campaign has focused on political violence in which more than 600 persons have died this year and which cost an estimated 3,500 lives in 1981. The mostly Marxist guerrillas, numbering about 5,000, are attempting to overthrow the government of this Central American republic.

Military men have held the presidency for the last 12 years and the candidate of the ruling Popular Democratic Front, Gen. Anibal Guevara, hopes to maintain the tradition in the face of challenges from three civilians. His main rivals are Mario Sandoval Alarcon of the far-right National Liberation Movement and Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre whose Centrist Opposition Union includes the Christian Democrats.

Gustavo Vielman of the Conservative Authentic Nationalist Central Party was expected to finish well behind the front runners. No leftist candidates are standing. The voters are choosing a president, vice president, 66 Congressmen and a number of city mayors. Their terms are for four years.



CROSSING POINT: A young Polish soldier holds his assault rifle as he watches pedestrians cross the street at a Warsaw intersection. Armed troops have become a common sight at major intersections in the Polish capital and other cities since the imposition of martial law in December.

# Glemp plans dialogue with premier in 2 weeks

LONDON, March 7 (AP) — Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, is seeking a "summit meeting" with the country's martial law ruler, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, within the next two weeks, *The Sunday Times* reported.

In a dispatch from Warsaw, the newspaper quoted church sources as saying Glemp is "concerned about strained church-state relations and the danger posed by growing underground resistance to the martial law authorities." It said he was hoping to "revive the dialogue between church and state at the highest level" before it's too late.

The two leaders are believed to have met last in early January at Jaruzelski's request. The paper said that Glemp, in "private audiences with Western visitors last week," had made known he is "worried about the possibility that young people might stage some kind of uprising in the spring or summer months which would result in much bloodshed."

Tensions between church officials and the martial law government are believed to have grown in recent weeks. On Friday, authorities announced the arrest of a Catholic priest, identified only as Sylwester Z., allegedly after a pistol used in the killing of a policeman was found in his house.

The announcement followed a report in the Communist youth daily *Sztandar Młodych* that another priest, B. Jewulski, had been sentenced to 3½ years in prison for "slandering Poland's system and its authorities" in a sermon one week after martial law was imposed Dec. 13.

Also, Western reporters visiting the southern city of Krakow were told by church sources there that a Dominican priest, identified as Klosowski, had been detained for supporting the now-suspended independent labor union Solidarity in sermons.

Meanwhile, a team of U.S. congressmen visiting Poland left for Vienna Sunday amid reports that they had promised to encourage the Reagan administration to lift its sanctions against Poland.

PAP news agency reported that Wisconsin Democrat David Obey, who heads the seven-member delegation, supported the lifting of sanctions imposed by Washington following the martial law proclamation.

PAP said the congressman made the statement during a meeting Saturday with Krakow Mayor Jozef Gajewicz, who outlined the effect of the U.S. sanctions on the area's economic situation.

A Warsaw radio report monitored in London added that Obey, who heads the House Budget Committee, said the delegation would try to convince the U.S. government of the need to drop the sanctions. He said the delegation wanted to help Poland but that this would be a difficult aim, the radio said.

# Call for multiracial rule S.Africans predict bloodshed

JOHANNESBURG, March 7 (AP) — Warning that growing black anger could lead to bloody rebellion, a multiracial commission Sunday proposed a new government elected by all races to replace with white government of one of South Africa's four provinces. The commission, formed by Zulu chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says 99 percent of blacks surveyed predict bloodshed and revolution within 10 years if major race reform is not accomplished.

"While a revolutionary situation has not yet emerged in general terms, developments appear to point in that direction," the seven-volume, 1,146-page report said.

Declaring the need for change urgent, it added, "revolution is certainly no longer the topic only of frustrated intellectuals and arm-chair radicals."

Buthelezi set up the commission in August 1980 to find alternatives to the government's plan to grant limited independence to KwaZulu, traditional homeland of the 5.5 million Zulus, the largest black ethnic group in South Africa.

Buthelezi has rejected the government policy of declaring quasi-independence for South Africa's 10 major tribal groups and refusing them citizenship rights in white areas. Buthelezi, chief minister of the KwaZulu legislative assembly, has been a constant critic of the apartheid system, but has been attacked by radical blacks for working within the system at all.

The 47 scholars, business and labor leaders and prominent blacks on the panel ordered two independent surveys in the coastal province of Natal, where KwaZulu is located. Based on those surveys, the commission decided, the homeland policy should be abandoned and a new, multiracial provincial government formed.

It would have an executive body with equal numbers of whites and blacks, elected separately, and include colored (mixed-race) and Indian representatives. Each minority would have veto rights.

There would also be a legislative assembly elected by universal suffrage within each racial group. Only whites now have the right to vote for the current provincial government. The KwaZulu legislative assembly, elected by blacks, is nearly powerless.

The white-minority government was considered certain to reject the plan because it would mean scrapping the homelands policy — cornerstone of the apartheid system built up since 1948. The ruling National Party already is facing a rebellion by ultra-conservatives for endorsing the concept of limited power-sharing with coloreds and Asians, but not blacks.

The commission itself rejected black majority rule as "not realistic." The proposed "consociational" government, with protection for minority groups, was the best alternative, but still fell short of black aspirations, it said.

The commission said 78-79 percent of the 2,600 blacks surveyed were "unhappy, angry and impatient," while only 8 percent were "very happy" or "just happy" — a sharp increase in dissatisfaction since 1977.

Asked what they thought would happen if there were no change in the next 10 years, more than half chose mass strikes, demonstrations and boycotts from a list of possibilities provided. But a startling 99 percent spontaneously added bloodshed, war or internal revolution.

# 4 'Brigades' admit failure of terrorism

ROME, March 7 (Agencies) — Four presumed Red Brigades terrorists facing trial for the kidnapping of U.S. Brig Gen. James L. Dozier say their armed struggle has failed, the Italian news agency Ansa reported.

"Today, 10 years from the beginning of the armed struggle in Italy, one can say the picture is completely negative," Ansa quoted the letter signed by four presumed "Brigatisti" as saying. The letter called on other terrorists to rethink their role in the Red Brigades, Ansa said.

The five-page handwritten letter signed by Emilia Libera, Antonia Savasta, Giovanni Ciucci and Emanuel Frascella, says the Red Brigades have failed to win the support of the workers and are divided within their ranks.

Ansa said it received the letter from official sources who were convinced it was authentic. "Inevitably, armed struggle is a bet with history. We lost the bet and our isolation and defeat are what we pay for putting reality into theoretical schemes that are oversimplified," Ansa quoted the letter as saying.

"Our weakness is not in the fact that our most expert and best prepared comrades were arrested one by one, but in the fact that we followed a path that the (working) class did not follow," Ansa quoted the letter as saying.

The four, arrested Jan. 28 when police stormed the Padua apartment where Dozier was being held, go on trial Monday in Verona along with 12 other suspects. The fifth person arrested in the raid that freed Dozier, Cesar di Leonardo, did not sign the letter.

In another development, four trade union militants from the Italian Transport Ministry recently arrested on suspicion of being Red Brigades were released Sunday after the man who accused them confessed he had lied, a legal source said Sunday.

The four, two Communists and two socialists, had been named by Red Brigades defector, Giuseppe Santori, himself a former Transport Ministry employee. He confessed that he had deliberately framed the four after a lengthy confrontation. The arrest caused a major stir in trades union circles, as all four were known for their commitment to the battle against terrorism.

# For hijacking aircraft Mercenaries to appear in S. Africa court

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa, March 7 (AFP) — Forty-five alleged white mercenaries from eight countries and ranging in age from 22 to 62 appear before the Natal Supreme Court here Wednesday on charges connected with last November's abortive coup in the Seychelles.

However, the 45, who are all free on bail, are not directly accused of mounting the coup. Instead they will answer four charges under the law against aircraft hijacking, three of which carry total sentences of up to 90 years in jail.

But the alleged mercenaries do not risk the death penalty like five of their comrades captured in the Seychelles, whose trial for treason starts there in a month's time.

The accused consist of 22 South Africans, nine Britons, seven former white Rhodesians, two Americans, two West Germans, an Australian, an Austrian and — last but by no means least — an Irishman, the notorious Col. "Mad Mike" Hoare, the oldest of the party and the alleged organizer of the operation.

Hoare supposedly recruited the band, paying each man 1,000 rand on account and promising a further 10,000 if the coup succeeded. But the men behind the plot to topple President Albert Rene and replace him by opponents of his regime are still unknown.

Most of the mercenaries, disguised as a group of touring rugby players, arrived in the Seychelles from Swaziland on a scheduled flight of Royal Swazi Airlines. But they failed in their attempt and returned to South Africa by a hijacked Air-India plane.

On arrival the 45 men surrendered to South African authorities. They brought with them the body of a 46th, killed accidentally by a burst of fire from one of his fellows, but five were left behind in the Seychelles, including Martin Dolincheck, a former South African secret service officer.

After interrogation all but five of the men — who were charged with kidnapping and released on bail — were freed unconditionally, but abruptly rearrested on Jan. 5. Charged with the offenses which bring them to court on Wednesday, they were freed on bail ranging from 500 to 10,000 rands.

The sudden about-turn by the Pretoria authorities was put down to the fact that international pressure was brought to bear — South Africa is a signatory to an international declaration on hijacking — but this was stoutly denied by the government.

Shortly afterward, a United Nations committee of enquiry into the Seychelles coup attempt arrived in South Africa and had talks with Foreign Minister Koelhof 'Fik' Botha. But the government refused to order the accused to talk to the committee and none did so.

The U.N. team's mission was to try to establish the extent of South African involvement in the mercenary operation. Pretoria has maintained it was totally ignorant of the plans but it is generally considered there was unofficial assistance from some people in a position to help.

For instance some press reports said 13 of the mercenaries who were army reservists managed to obtain false call-up papers to justify their absence from work to their employers. Other sources said some members of the National Intelligence Service, successor to the notorious BOSS (Bureau of State Security), had given a hand behind the government's back.

Some ex-mercenaries who refused to take part in the operation even alleged that the United States Central Intelligence Agency was involved.

Wednesday's trial — in a courtroom specially built at great expense — is not expected to produce any startling revelations. The mercenaries, defended by an army of lawyers, have had plenty of time to prepare and coordinate their tactics. Nevertheless surprises are not totally ruled out in the proceedings, which could last a few weeks.

International observers, representing Air-India and the Seychelles government are also expected to attend the trial, which will be presided over by Judge Neville James. His verdict could influence the outcome of the April trial in the Seychelles of the five who did not get away.

But the man of the show in Pietermaritzburg will undoubtedly be Mike Hoare, who was accused by some of his band to have finally lost his nerve in the fight at Mahe, Seychelles. A self-styled colonel — he was demobilized from the British Army with the rank of major in 1946 after wartime service in the Irish Rifles and the Royal Armored Corps in India and Burma — he made his name in the Congo 20 years ago as head of a mercenary unit known as Five Commando.

# Ireland's leaders woo independents

DUBLIN, March 7 (R) — Irish politicians began a final round of delicate negotiations Sunday in an effort to break the deadlock left by inconclusive elections before Parliament meets to choose a prime minister Tuesday.

Outgoing Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald and opposition leader Charles Haughey were battling for support from the seven independent and minor party deputies who hold the balance of power after last month's vote.

Haughey, a former prime minister who needs only three of those uncommitted votes for an overall majority, was meeting school-teacher Tony Gregory Sunday before seeing the others Monday.

Like his six companions, Gregory was keeping his options open. Asked about his voting intentions he would only comment: "I honestly know at the moment, the final meeting with the party leaders will decide." Five of the seven are left-wingers — three members of the Marxist group Sinn Fein-Workers Party (SWP), Gregory and Jim Kemmy, the man whose switch of support brought down Fitzgerald's coalition in a budget vote in January.

The others are outgoing speaker John O'Connell and Neil Blaney, a friend and former cabinet colleague of Haughey.

Fitzgerald faces the tougher task as his coalition needs six extra votes for a majority. As he meets the independents Monday, he must also await the outcome of a Labor Party meeting on whether it will renew its partnership with his Fine Gael Party.

# Resignations leave Smith party in disarray

SALISBURY, March 7. (R) — Having lost more than half its members in Zimbabwe's Parliament in the past three months through resignation, detention and flight, the once all-powerful Republican Front party is in disarray.

Ian Smith, the "good old smithy" of Rhodesia's heady days of rebellion against the British, is still party leader but looks and sounds tired and careworn. "I'm left holding the baby," the former prime minister complained as seven MPs deserted him last Thursday. The seven are trying to forge closer links with the black majority government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the ex-guerrilla leader Smith used to call a blood-thirsty Marxist terrorist.

The RF, formerly the Rhodesian Front and now the Republican Front, has suffered the biggest split since it was formed in 1963 to defend white minority interests against a rising tide of black nationalism. Eight of its 19 members of parliament quit during the week to become independents, saying the party had failed to adapt itself to change since white-dominated Rhodesia became black-ruled Zimbabwe 23 months ago.

Former party whip Dennis Divaris, the latest to resign, told reporters Saturday: "I will not taint or ridicule or denigrate the black man as has been done in parliament by certain members."

Until recently the RF held all 20 seats in the 100-seat parliament guaranteed to whites until 1990 under the peace agreement which ended seven years of war between white and black forces in 1979.

RF legislator Wally Stuttaford, 61, was arrested last December on charges of plotting a coup against Mugabe's government. He has been held without trial ever since under emergency regulations once used by the RF to crush political dissent.

Another RF MP, former minister Denis Walker, is abroad, wanted on similar charges. Yet another MP, ex-minister Rowan Cronje, has emigrated. The last major RF split occurred in 1977 when 12 right-wingers broke away because they believed the party had gone soft in the war against the guerrilla forces. But then the rebels represented only a fourth of the party's strength.

Many political analysts wonder if the RF can again recover given the changed circumstances of the times. Some whites believe the RF's only power lies in its ability under the constitution to obstruct the government. The rebels believe that is too negative a role which strains the government's policy of postwar reconciliation between the races.

Mugabe charges that the RF is rooted in a past of a racially-divided Rhodesia, a world of masters and servants. He has accused the party and its followers of being unable to adapt to his Socialist-based multiracial society.

The pro-government *Sunday Mail* newspaper urged white Zimbabweans to abandon the RF as a political and moral liability. In the past the white community unfailingly rallied around Smith when he appealed for unity in the face of adversity.

RF Chairman Geoff Kluckow believes it will do so again. He said the party switchboard had been jammed with calls of protest against the behavior of the rebels. "I believe this will give us a boost," he said.

The fate of the RF will to some extent govern the fate of Zimbabwe's 180,000 whites, surrounded by almost seven million blacks. Mugabe and his ministers have often said they will ultimately judge the whites' response to their official policy of reconciliation by the amount of support they get from the RF — The old byword for racial separation and white domination.

In a white voter opinion, poll published Sunday, the *Sunday Mail* reported a mixed reaction to last week's revolt. Some whites called for unity behind the RF banner while others called for more cooperation between the races.

One white male, reflecting the opinions of the 1,500 whites officially estimated to be emigrating each month, declared: "Quite frankly I couldn't give a damn. I'm leaving." A by-election for the vacant white seat is due next month and should give an indication of how much white support the old RF can still muster in the new Zimbabwe.

# Major NATO exercise begins today

BRUSSELS, March 7 (R) — A major North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) command exercise starts Monday with a scenario featuring anti-Soviet moves in Eastern Europe, NATO sources said Sunday. The theme of the week-long, high-level exercise, held every two years and aimed at training NATO officials in crisis management, is never officially announced.

The sources said this year's exercise (Hilex 82) is based on the assumption that East European states take some initiatives in an attempt to free themselves from Soviet domination. But they said the exercise had no relation to the current situation in Poland.

It will involve NATO officials, member governments and the alliance's three major commands, covering continental Europe, the Atlantic and the English Channel. The sources said a similar exercise was canceled two years ago because an actual situation presented itself to test the alliance's skills in crisis management — the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The aims of such command post exercises, in which no forces take part, are to familiarize commanders and staff officers with crisis procedures, to evaluate their plans and to test communications and the process of allied consultations.

NATO officials, kept on round-the-clock duty, follow the evolution of the imaginary crisis from a "situation center" at NATO headquarters here. Similar but more militarily-orientated "Wintex" command post exercises have been held every other year since the Warsaw Pact intervention in Czechoslovakia.

# GLOBAL WEATHER

	Min		Max		
	C	F	C	F	
Amsterdam	0	32	7	45	cloudy
Bangkok	28	82	33	91	clear
Beirut	11	52	21	70	clear
Berlin	-1	30	5	41	clear
Brussels	-1	30	4	39	clear
Buenos Aires	20	68	24	74	clear
Calcutta	11	52	22	72	clear
Chicago	-15	5	-4	25	clear
Copenhagen	3	37	5	41	clear
Dublin	3	37	9	48	clear
Frankfurt	-3	27	7	45	clear
Geneva	1	34	5	41	clear
Helsinki	-3	27	7	45	cloudy
Hong Kong	16	61	17	63	rain
Jakarta	24	75	31	88	rain
Kuala Lumpur	23	0	33	91	rain
London	5	41	9	48	clear
Los Angeles	11	52	26	79	cloudy
Madrid	-2	28	16	61	clear

	Min		Max		
	C	F	C	F	
Manila	21	70	34	93	clear
Miami	23	73	26	79	rain
Montreal	2	36	9	48	cloudy
Moscow	36	21	0	32	cloudy
New Delhi	11	52	22	72	clear
New York	0	32	3	37	cloudy
Oso	0	32	10	50	clear
Paris	0	32	10	50	clear
Rio da Janeiro	19	66	28	82	cloudy
Rome	5	41	13	55	clear
San Francisco	10	50	19	66	cloudy
Seoul	-4	25	3	37	clear
Singapore	25	77	31	88	rain
Stockholm	37	19	0	32	clear
Sydney	20	68	27	81	clear
Taipei	15	59	20	68	rain
Tokyo	4	39	8	46	cloudy
Toronto	-14	7	-1	30	cloudy
Vancouver	0	32	8	46	rain